

favoring higher pay for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4015. Also, petition of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of North America, favoring amnesty to political prisoners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4016. Also, petition of G. E. Barton, of New York, against bonus to uninjured soldiers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4017. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Waiters' Union, Local 30, favoring amnesty for political prisoners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4018. Also, petition of J. T. Bradley, of Grass Valley, favoring increased postal salaries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4019. Also, petition of Air Reduction Sales Co., of Emeryville, Calif., protesting against Senate bill 3223 and House bill 9932; to the Committee on Patents.

4020. By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Community Association of Charlotte, Mich., favoring increased rates on the railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4021. By Mr. STINESS: Petition of Hon. J. P. Mahoney, mayor of Newport; David C. Caesar, president Newport Chamber of Commerce; H. F. Busby, secretary local No. 268, I. B. E. W., Newport; John McGrane, molders' union, Newport; O. Shea, secretary laborers' local No. 407, Newport; Oliver W. Barker, secretary local No. 15553, Newport; William P. Noonan, Newport Boilermakers' Union; James Percy, National Association of Supervisors, Narragansett Bay district; Joseph Trigueiro, secretary Machinists' Lodge No. 119, Newport; James E. Devine, local No. 703, plumbers and steamfitters, Newport; C. A. McManus, recording secretary local No. 175, sheet-metal workers and coppersmiths union, Newport; Perry B. Dawley, secretary Carpenters' District Council, Newport, all in the State of Rhode Island, protesting against the proposed elimination or reduction of the item of \$200,000 for maintenance of the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., as contained in the naval appropriation bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

4022. By Mr. TAGUE: Petition of John N. Cole, of Boston, Mass., favoring additional Federal aid for good roads; to the Committee on Roads.

4023. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., in regard to higher pay for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4024. By Mr. WOODYARD: Petition of Parkersburg Soldiers' Aid, of Parkersburg, W. Va., favoring enactment of law for observance, on May 30 of each year, of the services of the soldiers and sailors of the recent war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

Monday, May 31, 1920.

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1920.)

The Senate reassembled at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Reading Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Fernald	McCumber	Sheppard
Beckham	France	McKellar	Shields
Borah	Gay	McLean	Simmons
Brandegee	Gerry	McNary	Smith, Ariz.
Calder	Hale	Nelson	Smith, Md.
Capper	Harding	New	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Harris	Norris	Smoot
Colt	Harrison	Nugent	Spencer
Comer	Henderson	Page	Sutherland
Culberson	Hitchcock	Phipps	Thomas
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Pittman	Trammell
Dial	Kendrick	Poindexter	Underwood
Dillingham	Keyes	Pomerene	Wadsworth
Edge	King	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Lodge	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Fall	McCormick	Robinson	Warren

Mr. GERRY. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN], and the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] are absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-four Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 4411. An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Pembina, N. Dak., and Kittson, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.; and

S. 4431. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Rock River, in Lee County, State of Illinois, at or near the city of Dixon, in said county.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 336) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, United Confederate Veterans, No. 1820, Fort Worth, Tex., 100 cots and blankets for the use of Confederate veterans at the reunion of said camp June 24 to 27, inclusive, 1920.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9783) to provide a national budget system and an independent audit of Government accounts, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 14157) to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War; to provide revenue therefor; and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1309) for the relief of Perry L. Haynes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to the bill (H. R. 11892) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, insists upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to the bill, agrees to the further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa, Mr. DEMPSEY, and Mr. GALLAGHER managers at the further conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 12272. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; and

H. R. 12775. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HENDERSON. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nevada, which relates to the establishment of the Tahoe National Park, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution relative to the establishment of the Tahoe National Park.

Whereas Lake Tahoe and the basin surrounding it constitute one of the scenic wonders of the world, and should be preserved for all time for the people; and

Whereas private ownership of said section has despoiled a large part of the surrounding basin and is a bar to development of the natural beauty and resources of that section; and

Whereas similar natural wonders in other sections of the country are under the control of the Federal Government, and receive better care and attention than is possible under private ownership: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada (the Assembly concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby petitioned to include Lake Tahoe and the Tahoe Basin in a national park under the control of the United States, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior and to our Senators and Representative in Congress; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the president of the senate and speaker of the assembly of the State of California, and that the Legislature of the State of

California be requested to join with the State of Nevada in petitioning the Congress for the establishment of a national park as herein stated.

MAURICE J. SULLIVAN,
President of the Senate.
R. A. MCKAY,
Secretary of the Senate.
D. J. FITZGERALD,
Speaker of the Assembly.
J. H. CAUSTEN,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Approved March 26, 1919.

EMMET D. BOYLE, *Governor.*

I certify the within and foregoing to be a true copy of the original enrolled resolution on file and of record in my office, and further that said resolution was duly passed and adopted on March 18, 1919, and was approved by the Governor on March 26, 1919, and deposited in my office.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE BRODIGAN,
Secretary of State.

By R. P. BURRIS, *Deputy.*

Mr. LODGE. I present a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, favoring increased compensation for employees of the Postal Service. I ask that the resolution be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1920.

An order relative to the compensation of United States postal employees:

Whereas the Post Office employees of the United States represent that their wages have not been increased in proportion to the increased cost of living; and

Whereas if many such employees leave the service of the United States, as they have signified their intention so to do, there will be a resultant decrease in the efficiency of the Postal Service with an attendant interruption of and interference with business and industrial operation: Therefore be it

Ordered, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives records itself in favor of such action by Congress as may be necessary to maintain the present efficiency of the Postal Service; and be it further

Ordered, That copies of this order be transmitted by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and to the Members in Congress from Massachusetts.

In the house of representatives, adopted May 19, 1920.

A true copy.

Attest:

ALBERT I. LANGLEY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kansas City, Kans., praying for an increase in the salaries of postal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Platt County, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the practice of chiropractic in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 4432) to provide for awarding decorations, devices, or insignia to the next of kin of deceased persons who would have been entitled to receive the same, and making it unlawful for anyone other than the person authorized to do so to wear such decoration, device, or insignia, reported it without amendment.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2665) for the relief of Prof. William H. H. Hart, principal of the Hart Farm School and Junior Republic for Dependent Children, to establish Hart University, and to provide for its maintenance and support, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 646) thereon.

WILLIAM H. H. HART.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Claims, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 377):

Resolved, That the bill (S. 2665) entitled "A bill for the relief of William H. H. Hart, principal of the Hart Farm School and Junior Republic for Dependent Children, now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act

entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; and the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HENDERSON:

A bill (S. 4472) to authorize loans on silver bullion, to regulate interstate shipments of ore containing silver, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SPENCER:

A bill (S. 4473) to revise and equalize rates of pension to the survivors of certain Indian wars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

A bill (S. 4474) granting an increase of pension to Delia Chagnon (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 14157. An act to provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, to provide revenue therefor, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

ARMENIAN MANDATORY.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 27, respectfully declining to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia as requested in the message of the President dated May 24, 1920.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like now to have a formal understanding reached. I ask the Senator from Nebraska whether we can not come to an agreement as to a time to vote?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to know if the Senator from Massachusetts has any suggestion as to a time for a vote.

Mr. LODGE. So that we may have an agreement to vote I have no suggestion to make. I leave it to the Senator to make a suggestion.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Would Wednesday at some hour be satisfactory?

Mr. LODGE. Wednesday would suit me, and, as far as I can speak for any others, I think it would suit.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. As far as I know, there is no objection to coming to a vote, and if some hour on Wednesday afternoon would suit the Senator I am willing to agree to it.

Mr. NORRIS. May I suggest that if we are to adjourn this week, it seems to me it is going to be necessary to devote less time to this measure. Unless Senators are anxious to take up the time, could we not reach a vote to-morrow? Would that shut out anyone who desires to be heard?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It is my judgment that the difficulty will be not that there will be many speeches on the subject, but there is some difficulty with Senators in making up their minds exactly as to what they want to do. I think between now and Wednesday much other business can be transacted; I only suggested Wednesday because—

Mr. NORRIS. If we had it tacitly understood that when Senators were not ready to debate the resolution, it should be temporarily laid aside, so that we could transact other business, I would not have any objection. There is a good deal of other business that ought to be transacted before we take a recess.

Mr. LODGE. Unless Senators desire to debate it, of course we can take up other business by unanimous consent very easily. If we agree to take the vote on Wednesday, that will be satisfactory to me.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. If I may be allowed to make a suggestion to the Senator from Nebraska, in a colloquy that the Senator and I had on Saturday the Senator stated that he would to-day ask for a unanimous-consent agreement, as I understood him, to vote some time to-morrow, Tuesday. When the matter was first brought before the Senate it was stated by the Senator that he did not anticipate much debate on the question, and he announced that he was himself opposed to the acceptance of the mandate. Still he said he desired some time to prepare a proposed amendment; and it was for that reason, and also for the reason, as the Senator stated, that some of the Senators had left the Chamber and he had not had an opportunity to consult with them Saturday afternoon, that the matter went over until to-day. The mere fixing of a time to vote would not necessarily imply that we have got to devote all the time between now and the time fixed for a vote in the discussion of this question, because when no one cares to discuss this question it will be tem-

porarily laid aside and other business transacted. But inasmuch as the matter has to go to the House of Representatives, the President's communication being addressed to Congress and this being a concurrent resolution in reply, it seems to me that unless some Senator states that he wants time to debate it to a greater extent than could be afforded by voting on it to-morrow, we might agree to vote to-morrow. I am influenced in this not at all by a desire to curtail any Senator but simply by the obvious fact suggested by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], that we have only four more days after to-day before the Republicans, at least many of them, must leave for their national convention, and the calendar is crowded with work. I think the President ought to have an answer to this categorical inquiry, which is very important to us and to Europe and Asia, before we adjourn for six months, and we should not leave the thing all afloat. I submit those considerations to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think there is very little difference in the ultimate result, whether we vote to-morrow or on Wednesday. Personally, to me there is no objection to voting on to-morrow. The Senator from Massachusetts asked me to suggest a date, and I suggested 4 o'clock Wednesday. I would not object to any hour to-morrow, but I can not answer for others. There are some speeches to be made.

Mr. LODGE. Of course, I would be glad to have a vote to-morrow and get the resolution out of the way. The House ought to act upon it. I have no idea what their intentions are. If they propose to act on it they have the machinery which enables them to act on very short notice, and they would have plenty of time. I would be very glad if the Senator would assent to making it 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Not later than 4 o'clock.

Mr. LODGE. Not later than 4 o'clock.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator from Massachusetts permit me to point out to him the fact that at half after 4 o'clock to-morrow the Senate will proceed under an order heretofore entered to hear eulogies in memory of a former Member of Congress, Gen. ESTOPINAL, of Louisiana? I do not know what length of time will be consumed in those ceremonies. So I suggest—

Mr. LODGE. We might postpone the eulogies for a few moments. I do not think that would be too late.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I suggest, if we agree on some hour to-morrow afternoon, that we meet earlier in the morning, in view of the announcement made by the Senator from Arkansas, and dispose of the pending resolution before the hour set for the memorial addresses.

Mr. LODGE. I am perfectly willing to meet at any early hour. We can make it not later than 4 o'clock perfectly well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed unanimous-consent agreement.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

It is agreed by unanimous consent that at not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on the calendar day of Tuesday, June 1, 1920, the Senate will proceed to vote, without further debate, upon any amendment that may be pending, any amendment that may be offered, and upon Senate concurrent resolution 27, a resolution respectfully declining to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia, as requested in the message of the President dated May 24, 1920.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts at what hour he expects to-morrow to take up the Armenian question?

Mr. LODGE. The whole time is given to it from now until to-morrow when the vote is to be taken.

Mr. KING. I have no objection to the proposed agreement.

Mr. REED. There is a question as to whether we are going to adjourn or recess.

Mr. LODGE. On Saturday?

Mr. REED. No; the question is whether we shall adjourn or take a recess this evening.

Mr. LODGE. A recess. I intend to keep the concurrent resolution before the Senate unless a time arrives when no one desires to speak upon it, and then of course we could lay it aside for other business. It is understood that it is to be kept steadily before the Senate until 4 o'clock to-morrow, and that we shall take a recess this afternoon.

Mr. McCORMICK. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. McCORMICK. Since the Senator from Missouri has raised the question of a recess, I should like to ask if before the ultimate adjournment or recess the Committee on the Judiciary purposes to report a joint resolution repealing wholly or in part the so-called war acts? If we are going to give two days to the discussion of the Armenian resolution, I wonder what time we may have to consider the repeal of those acts, which

no longer inure to the benefit of the country and very obviously inure in some degree to its great disadvantage.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I hope the bill to which the Senator refers will soon be brought before the Senate, but we can not make a unanimous-consent agreement as to two measures; we have got to make a unanimous-consent agreement as to one bill as a preliminary. I think the matter which is now before us ought to be disposed of at once.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to entering into the unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, before the agreement is made, I desire to make a suggestion to the Senator from Massachusetts that he incorporate in the agreement the stipulation that the Senate shall meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that no speeches made on to-morrow shall exceed one hour in length if any other Senator desires to speak.

Mr. LODGE. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to accept that suggestion.

Mr. REED. I will say not to exceed 45 minutes if any other Senator desires to speak.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I suggest that we make it absolute. We can not tell whether or not any other Senator desires to speak until the time arrives.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Four or five Senators always desire to speak.

Mr. REED. I am willing to make the time limitation 45 minutes.

Mr. LODGE. I am perfectly willing to accept that addition, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unanimous-consent agreement asked for by the Senator from Massachusetts will be read.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

It is agreed by unanimous consent that at not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on the calendar day of Tuesday, June 1, 1920, the Senate will proceed to vote, without further debate, upon any amendment that may be pending, any amendment that may be offered, and upon Senate concurrent resolution 27, a resolution proposing that Congress respectfully declines to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia, as requested in the message of the President dated May 24, 1920; that upon the said calendar day of Tuesday, June 1, 1920, the Senate will meet at 10 o'clock a. m.; and, further, that on said calendar day no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than 45 minutes upon the said resolution and any amendment or amendments offered thereto.

Mr. REED. I wish to change the phraseology of the unanimous-consent agreement. The statement contained therein is "No Senator shall speak more than once or longer than 45 minutes." I think that ought to be changed so as to read: "Shall speak in all more than 45 minutes." That will give any Senator making a proposal an opportunity to advocate it and, possibly, to reply to criticisms which may be made of it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to ask has the Senator from Nebraska yet submitted his proposed amendment?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have not yet offered the amendment; I shall ask to have it printed to-day. I desire to make some revision of it.

Mr. President, in the proposed unanimous-consent agreement I should like to have incorporated at the appropriate place, if the Senator from Massachusetts will permit, the words "and a motion to recommit shall be considered as a disposition."

Mr. LODGE. That would be in order and could not be cut out.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I had some doubt as to whether, under the unanimous-consent agreement, that would be a disposition of the resolution.

Mr. LODGE. A motion to recommit would be in order, and if agreed to would be a disposition of the resolution.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. If that is understood, I shall be satisfied.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am just as anxious to vote on this resolution as is any other Senator, I suppose, but I do not know the nature of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska, and I dislike to agree to a proposal for unanimous consent for a final vote until I am informed as to that.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska has been printed in the Record.

Mr. BORAH. I desire to ask that the amendment may be read.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The amendment is in the Record, having been read on Saturday. However, I will read it again. It is as follows:

Resolved further, That the President be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint three American citizens to act with a like number of representatives of the Government of Armenia in the organization of a joint commission, the six so chosen to select a seventh person as chairman. Said joint commission shall be charged with the duty of supervising the preparation, issuance, offering for sale, and sale in the United States of bonds of the Armenian Government, not exceeding \$50,000,000 in amount, the proceeds of which shall be available under

approval of the commission for the following purposes, to wit: To purchase in the United States agricultural implements, materials for railroad development, construction, and repair in Armenia, and other similar supplies for economic development and rehabilitation that may be designated by the Armenian Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed one-half of this amount may be used for the purpose of rehabilitating and establishing a sound banking and currency system for Armenia in case the Armenian Government may so decide under the advice and approval of this joint commission.

These bonds may be made payable in the United States, but the Government of the United States is not to be made in any sense responsible for the payment of either principal or interest.

Mr. BORAH. Are the commission and the acts which it shall perform to have any sanction on the part of our Government? Is the commission to have the Government sanction behind it? That is to say, is the Government to become responsible in any way for its actions?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Government does not become responsible, as is stated in the proposed amendment, for either the principal or the interest of the bonds, but it is intended that the bonds shall be issued under such official supervision as will guarantee to the American people who subscribe to them that the money derived from their sale shall be used for the purposes designated.

Mr. BORAH. In case, however, the bonds, after they are once subscribed for and taken by the American people, should not be paid, would the Government of the United States be under either a legal or moral responsibility to take care of them?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Oh, no; I think not. It is simply a guaranty, so far as can be made, that the money which the friends of Armenia subscribe for the bonds shall be expended for useful purposes and for rehabilitating Armenia, and will not be turned over to the disposition of people far away from the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement? The Chair hears none, and the agreement is entered into.

The unanimous-consent agreement as entered into is as follows:

It is agreed by unanimous consent that at not later than 4 o'clock p. m. on the calendar day of Tuesday, June 1, 1920, the Senate will proceed to vote, without further debate, upon any amendment that may be pending, any amendment that may be offered, and upon Senate concurrent resolution 27, a resolution proposing that Congress respectfully declines to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia, as requested in the message of the President dated May 24, 1920; that upon the said calendar day of Tuesday, June 1, 1920, the Senate will meet at 10 o'clock a. m.; and, further, that on the said calendar day no Senator shall speak in all more than 45 minutes upon the said resolution and any amendment or amendments offered thereto.

NOMINATION OF W. L. FRIERSON.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, one day last week the nomination of Hon. W. L. Frierson to be Solicitor General was sent to the Senate. That office is vacant, Judge Alexander C. King having been appointed and confirmed circuit judge of the fifth circuit. Mr. Frierson is now acting as Assistant Attorney General. His nomination has not been referred to the committee. It is one that ought to be acted upon, and I ask that, as in open executive session, the nomination be now referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That order will be made unless the nomination has already been referred. The Chair has a recollection that it is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHIELDS. It had not been sent to the Judiciary Committee up to this morning, and for that reason I make the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The nomination will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO (S. DOC. NO. 285).

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] may be permitted at this time to submit a report which he has been authorized to present by the Foreign Relations Committee. It will not lead to any debate, of course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. FALL. From the Committee on Foreign Relations I present the report (No. 645) of the committee appointed under Senate resolution 106 for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon certain facts, matters, and suggestions with reference to Mexican affairs as affecting American citizens and American property rights.

In connection with the report it should be stated that it is accompanied by a number of documents, some of which are not entirely ready, but will be ready within the next day or two. I should like to have the report now accepted, with the accompanying documents, and ordered printed.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico whether he has requested that the report submitted by him with the accompanying evidence, which will follow later on, be made a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The rule is that the request of a Senator is granted unless there is objection. The Chair does not always announce that there is no objection.

Mr. LODGE. I wanted to be sure that the request contemplated making the report and the accompanying papers a Senate document.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts reminds me that I did not specifically request that the report and accompanying papers be made a Senate document. It is impossible to print it all in the RECORD, as it consists of over 5,000 pages. I simply desire that the report may, with the accompanying documents, be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. President, if there is nothing now before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2279) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Humboldt National Forest. It is a local matter, and will create no discussion, I am sure.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I desire to suggest to the Senator as a substitute for his request that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the calendar under Rule VIII; that is, if there is no Senator ready to proceed with the discussion of the pending matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The effect of the request of the Senator from Montana is that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the calendar under Rule VIII. Is there objection?

Mr. REED. What is the request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana has asked that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the calendar under Rule VIII.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think the understanding was that we were to take up the Armenian question.

Mr. LODGE. It was.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There was nothing being taken up, and it was thought that the Senate should take up something.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I do not desire to interfere with the discussion on the Armenian question.

Mr. HENDERSON. As there appeared to be nothing before the Senate and I had a small bill which I thought I might get out of the way in a minute, I asked that it be considered. It will involve no discussion, being purely a local matter.

Mr. LODGE. It was clearly understood, under the unanimous-consent agreement, that if any Senator desired to speak upon the Armenian resolution, that would have precedence, and that we should not lay the unfinished business aside. Therefore I shall have to object if any Senator desires to speak on the Armenian question.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I desire to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I understood that matter thoroughly, but it seemed that no Senator desired to be heard on the subject. I would not have made the suggestion if it had been apparent that any Senator desired to speak, and I now withdraw the request.

Mr. HENDERSON. I withdraw my request also; but I waited a few moments and nothing was said by any Senator.

Mr. REED. If the Senator from Nevada has a bill which will require no discussion, I will not object to his having it considered.

Mr. HENDERSON. I am quite sure it will require no discussion; it is merely a local bill affecting the State of Nevada.

Mr. REED. I shall not object to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill which the Senator from Nevada has asked may be considered?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2279) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Humboldt National Forest, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "flow," to strike out "or the regulation and improvement of grazing thereon"; in line 6, after the word "may," to insert "with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior"; and, in line 10, after the word "Townships," to strike out "36, 37, 38, and 39 north, ranges 53 and 54 east" and insert "24 and 25 north of ranges 56 and 57 east," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That any lands within the following-described areas found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for the production of timber, the protection of stream flow, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be included within and made a part of the Humboldt National Forest by proclamation of the President, said lands to be thereafter subject to all laws affecting national forests: Townships 24 and 25 north of ranges 56 and 57 east, Mount Diablo Indian.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Following the request of the Senator from Nevada, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the bill (S. 4435) to authorize officers of the naval service to accept offices with compensation and emoluments from Governments of the Republics of South America. The bill has been unanimously reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with amendments on page 1, line 10, after the word "with," to insert "such," and on page 2, line 1, after the word "therefor," to insert "as may be first approved by the Secretary of the Navy," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application from the foreign Governments concerned, and whenever in his discretion the public interests require, to detail officers of the United States naval service to assist the Governments of the Republics of South America in naval matters: *Provided*, That the officers so detailed be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept offices from the Government to which detailed with such compensation and emoluments therefor as may be first approved by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided further*, That while so detailed such officers shall receive, in addition to the compensation and emoluments allowed them by such Governments, the pay and allowances of their rank in the United States naval service, and they shall be entitled to the same credit while so detailed for longevity, retirement, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the United States naval service.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADJUSTMENT OF WAR CONTRACTS.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I was going to ask for the consideration of a bill on the calendar which I think will involve no discussion at all. It will take only a moment for its consideration.

Mr. REED. Very well.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 4259) to provide further for the relief of war minerals producers, and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1919. It is a bill to supply a deficiency in the war mineral relief act. That act authorized those who supplied certain equipment and materials to the Government during the war to present claims for losses to the Secretary of War, and authorized an appeal from his decision to the Court of Claims. The same provision as to presenting claims for losses on behalf of those who produced or prepared to produce minerals authorized the presentation of those claims to the Secretary of the Interior, but failed to provide jurisdiction in the Court of Claims to hear claimants who were dissatisfied with the decision of the Secretary of the Interior. This bill supplies that deficiency.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, is that the only change that the bill makes?

Mr. POINDEXTER. That is the only change.

Mr. NELSON. It simply allows them to go into the Court of Claims?

Mr. POINDEXTER. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining with amendments.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 6, after the word "approved," to strike out "March" and insert "February"; in section 2, page 2, line 4, before the word "act," to strike out "such" and insert "said"; in the same line, after the word

"of," to strike out "March" and insert "February"; in line 8, after the word "after," to strike out "March" and insert "February"; in line 18, after the word "hereby," to strike out "given" and insert "vested with"; in line 19, before the word "such," to strike out "hear" and insert "determine"; in the same line, after the word "claims," to strike out "de novo" and insert "in accordance with the provisions of section 5"; in line 20, after the word "judgment," to strike out "in accordance with section 5"; in line 22, after the word "to," to strike out "the" and insert "any"; in the same line, after the word "claimant," to strike out "in adjustment, liquidation, or payment of such losses" and insert "on account of such losses under the terms of said section 5. From the final judgment of the Court of Claims in cases arising under this act an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Judicial Code," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of section 5 of the act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved February 2, 1919, is hereby amended by striking out the words "that the decision of said Secretary shall be conclusive and final, subject to the limitations hereinafter provided" and the semicolon following such words.

The fourth paragraph of such section is hereby amended by inserting after the words "That nothing in this section shall be construed to confer jurisdiction upon any court to entertain a suit against the United States," a comma, and the following words: "except as provided in section 6."

SEC. 2. That said act of February 2, 1919, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) That any claimant who has filed a claim under section 5 within three months after February 2, 1919, whose claim has been rejected, or who is not satisfied with the decision, adjustment, liquidation, or payment of net losses by the Secretary of the Interior under such section, may file a petition in the Court of Claims for the final determination of such losses. If before this section takes effect the Secretary has made a final decision of such claim, the petition must be filed within 90 days after this section takes effect; and in all other cases within 90 days after such final decision is made.

"(b) The Court of Claims is hereby vested with jurisdiction to determine such claims in accordance with the provisions of section 5 and to render judgment for such amount as it finds to be justly and equitably due to any claimant on account of such losses under the terms of said section 5. From the final judgment of the Court of Claims in cases arising under this act an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Judicial Code.

"(c) Any payments made to the claimant under section 5 shall be certified by the Secretary of the Interior to the Court of Claims, and after judgment has been rendered by the court no further payments shall be made under section 5 unless in conformity with such judgment.

"(d) The receipt of any amount, or the giving of any acquittance or release, by the claimant under section 5 shall not be a bar to the remedy provided for by this section; but if any amount has been awarded and paid under section 5, the petition may not be considered until the petitioner executes a bond in an amount and with sureties satisfactory to the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims, conditioned that if the court finds that a less amount is due than has been awarded by the Secretary of the Interior, the claimant will forthwith pay to the United States so much of the amount received under section 5 as is in excess of the amount found due by the court. Any amount thus paid to the United States shall be credited to the funds available for the paying of awards under section 5 and of judgments under this section.

"(e) Upon the filing of a petition in the Court of Claims under this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall forthwith certify to the court all the testimony taken in the case and all documentary evidence introduced or considered by the Secretary or any commission appointed by his authority, and such testimony and evidence shall be used and considered by the court upon the hearing and trial of the claim, and shall be given such weight as the court may determine.

"(f) Each judgment rendered by the Court of Claims under this section shall be certified by the chief clerk of the court to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the claimant the amount of such judgment, out of the revolving fund created by section 6 of the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of those ores, metals, and minerals which have formerly been largely imported, or of which there is or may be an inadequate supply,' approved October 5, 1918, which fund shall remain available for such purpose until all such judgments have been paid: *Provided*, That when the amount of such judgments so paid, plus the payments made to claimants and the expenses of administration under section 5 of this act (after allowance for amounts repaid to the United States under subdivision (d) of this section), reach the sum of \$8,500,000 no further payments from such revolving fund shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury under this section, or by the Secretary of the Interior under section 5."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide further for the relief of war minerals producers, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes,' approved February 2, 1919."

TRANSFER OF WAR MATERIAL.

Mr. OVERMAN. Will the Senator from Missouri yield to me a minute?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am willing to yield the floor.

Mr. OVERMAN. No; I think the Senator is interested in this bill, and it will not take any time, I think. If it does, I will withdraw it.

Mr. REED. Very well.

Mr. OVERMAN. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 13329) to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer certain surplus material, machinery, and equipment to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes. It is a bill in which I think every Senator on this floor is interested. It proposes to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to distribute the surplus machinery that is now rusting in the country among the road commissions of the different States for the purpose of road building. The bill has passed the House and has been reported by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate; and at this time, when the various road commissions are building roads and need this machinery, there is no reason why it should not be distributed among the States.

I ask unanimous consent to take up the bill and pass it, because, if it is going to be acted upon at all, it ought to be at this time.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I ask the Senator not to press his request at this time.

Mr. OVERMAN. If the Senator objects—

Mr. KING. Yes; I object.

Mr. OVERMAN. Of course, I will not interfere with the Senator.

ARMENIAN MANDATORY.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 27, respectfully declining to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia, as requested in the message of the President dated May 24, 1920.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask to have printed in the usual form, and also printed in the RECORD, the amendment which I propose later on to offer to the pending resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Resolved further, That the President be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint three American citizens, to act with a like number of representatives of the Government of Armenia, in the organization of a joint commission, the six so chosen to select a seventh person as chairman. Said joint commission shall be charged with the duty of supervising the preparation, issuance, offering for sale, and sale in the United States of bonds of the Armenian Government, not exceeding \$50,000,000 in amount, the proceeds of which shall be available, under approval of the commission, for the following purposes, to wit: To purchase in the United States agricultural implements, materials for railroad development, construction, and repair in Armenia, and other similar supplies for economic development and rehabilitation that may be designated by the Armenian Government; *Provided*, That not to exceed one-half of this amount may be used for the purpose of rehabilitating and establishing a sound banking and currency system for Armenia, in case the Armenian Government may so decide, under the advice and approval of this joint commission.

These bonds may be made payable in the United States, but the Government of the United States is not to be made in any sense responsible for the payment of either principal or interest.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it is with considerable regret that I undertake to discuss the question before the Senate, because other duties have made it impossible for me to give to the question the intimate study it deserves. I shall be obliged, in what I hope will be a very brief address, to deal with the subject matter in a general way.

This is the first practical application of the principles enunciated in the League of Nations. If I were for the League of Nations, I would be for the Armenian mandate; because the Armenian mandate is only the assumption of a part of the obligations which we are asked to undertake if we join the League of Nations. The Armenian mandate obliges us to assume the responsibility for a small section of the earth's surface lying in Asia. Its effect will be to oblige us to send our armies and our navies there to maintain peace and to hold people in subjection by armed force and to defend the country against attacks from the outside. But the obligations referred to will be directed to a specific territory. On the other hand, the League of Nations covenant obliges us to send our armies and our navies to protect every member of the league from attack. We are, in fact, to become partner in a scheme to hold all the world in subjection by armed force.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. Of course, in Armenia we are not confined to cases of exterior aggression.

Mr. REED. I made the distinction.

Mr. LODGE. I did not notice whether the Senator did or not.

Mr. REED. I made the distinction in my remarks. Let me finish my sentence.

The pending proposition undoubtedly obliges us to defend Armenia from attacks from the outside. It also imposes upon us the responsibility of maintaining order within the boundaries of Armenia; but the League of Nations imposes upon us the obligation to defend all members of the league attacked from the outside. It also imposes upon us the obligation, jointly with the other members of the league, to maintain order within States, for it is specifically provided that "any controversy affecting the peace of the world" is justiciable by the league. Notwithstanding the indisputable fact just stated, the singular situation is now presented that those who have been willing to swallow the League of Nations in its entirety when presented as a paper proposition now gag when they are put to the practical test of immediately accepting a small bite of the whole. I say this because the understanding is that many of those who advocated the league will reject the mandate. The situation serves to illustrate the difference between theory and fact, between promises and performances, between beautiful theories spun from the cobwebs of fancy and the stern business of carrying them into practical execution.

If we are to undertake the guardianship of the world, we might as well begin this Decoration Day morning by assuming the guardianship of this part of the world. If we are to assume jurisdiction over all the savages of the forests, all the Bedouins of the deserts, all the Lazarones of Asia and of Europe, this is a propitious opportunity and time for a beginning, sir, for to-day we scatter flowers upon the graves of the gallant dead who yielded their lives in other wars. We might, therefore, well proceed on this Decoration Day morning to make the contract that will involve us in still greater wars and fill our cemeteries with fresh corpses.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. REED. I do.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator has asserted, and his argument proceeds upon the assumption, that if the United States assumed a mandate over Armenia it would be obliged not only to take care of internal dissensions and uprisings but also to protect that country against external aggression. That idea is one that is very prevalent—that a part of the duty of the United States would be to protect Armenia in a military way against military aggression from the outside. That is not my idea about the matter at all, and I was curious to know just exactly how that conclusion is arrived at.

In article 22 of the covenant of the League of Nations, dealing with the subject of mandates, is the following paragraph:

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

It occurred to me that that would necessarily exclude military protection. Apparently military protection was not contemplated, at least at the time that paragraph of article 22 was framed.

But, Mr. President, a further provision of article 22 is to the effect that something in the nature of an organic act is to be provided for by the League of Nations. If the League of Nations should ask the United States to take this mandate, the United States, of course, could accept it conditionally, and it could insist as a condition that it would not be obliged to render any military aid toward the preservation of the integrity of Armenia; or it could enter into an arrangement to the effect that the other nations, specifically designating them, should contribute toward the military aid, and so forth. In other words, it could lay down just exactly such terms and conditions as it saw fit with respect to military aid.

I inquire of the Senator from Missouri where we get the idea that the one prime first and chief consideration is that the United States must guard Armenia against all enemies, foreign and domestic?

Mr. SHIELDS. I would like to suggest to the Senator that it has been published in the press and repeatedly stated that the President, at the time this treaty was made, and the signatories agreed that this article should go into the covenant, promised, when the treaty was ratified, to take a mandate for Armenia, and in view of that he sent Maj. Gen. Harbord there to ascertain how much it would cost and what army would be required to stabilize and control it and protect it. Did not that mean that we were to send an army there?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am not able to tell the Senator anything at all about the truth or want of truth in current rumors, or newspaper reports, or anything of that kind. All I can judge by is the formal, authoritative declaration which was put into the covenant. I can not see from that, unless I shall be enlightened by the Senator from Missouri, how that necessarily implies that we are obliged, as I stated, to guard Armenia against all enemies, both foreign and domestic.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I shall take very great pleasure in replying to the Senator. But I must, in advance, say that I am astonished that the question should have been asked.

The point of the Senator from Montana is that all we agree to do under the terms of the treaty is to administer the affairs of Armenia. Will somebody please tell me how we can administer the affairs of Armenia while it is being overrun by an outside power, is being attacked, and there are armies marching across it?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I will undertake to tell the Senator. We could not do it.

Mr. REED. Of course not.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Of course, we could not do it. But that does not necessarily mean that the United States has to do it. Why should not an arrangement be entered into, as a condition of our accepting the mandate, under which France, Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Spain, and every other member of the league should contribute its quota of whatever military equipment and military aid is necessary in order to accomplish that end?

Mr. REED. Of course that, or almost any other thing we may imagine, is possible, but that is not what is proposed.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. Just a sentence. It is proposed that the United States shall now accept the mandate, and the President has sent in a plain request that we now do accept the mandate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But the Senator will recognize that the mandate can not be accepted without the consent of the Congress of the United States. The President recognized that by sending his message here, and the Congress of the United States can attach just exactly such conditions as it may see fit.

Mr. REED. That is to say, we can refuse to go in at all—

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Unless these other nations aid us in the matter of the military protection of the country.

Mr. REED. Certainly we can refuse to go in at all; or we can consent to send a single individual to act as governor general or adviser, or we can send only a sergeant and a couple of privates, or we can do any other thing which would be absolutely ineffective, and we might call that a mandate, but it would only be a farce.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Not at all. We can prescribe just exactly what we are willing to do.

Mr. REED. Yes; but that is not what is understood here; and it is not what England understands or France understands or anybody else understands.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But what is the difference what they understand? It is what we understand. We tell them what we are willing to do; we will administer the affairs of Armenia as contemplated in this action, provided—

Mr. REED. Provided—

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Provided we get the requisite military assistance from the other powers.

Mr. REED. We might say that we would administer it provided they would furnish all the military force.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Of course, we might say that.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not propose to discuss this question on the theory on which half the defense of this League of Nations has been made. Every time we have brought men face to face with the responsibilities of the League of Nations they have invariably said, "While we agree to do something, still we may hereafter repudiate that agreement. While we solemnly agree that we will protect the frontiers of every country on earth, still, because the Constitution says that we can not make war without the declaration of Congress, therefore we are safe to make such an agreement to make war, because we have the power to hereafter repudiate our obligation and most likely we will do so." I abominate such an argument; I repudiate any agreement that can only be defended upon the theory that we are to dishonor America by repudiating its pledged troth.

I do not propose to discuss a mandate in Armenia except upon the plain understanding which the world has and which we have, that whoever accepts the mandate accepts the responsibility that goes along with the mandate. I am going to discuss the question upon the basis of the report of the very man whom the President of the United States sent there, accompanied by

an expensive military commission. That commission traveled 10,000 miles in inspecting Armenia and made a report. The report bears internal evidence that it is favorable as possible to the scheme of a mandate. The report declared that we must put an army of 60,000 men in Armenia to begin with. What number we must thereafter send is "in the lap of the gods."

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I would like to suggest to the Senator from Missouri that if the proposition of the Senator from Montana were incorporated, and we accepted this mandate on condition that England, France, Italy, and all the other nations in the league should furnish part of the military force necessary, it would naturally and logically follow that in every other mandate anywhere else on the face of the earth the United States would be expected to furnish some of the soldiers. So in the end we would have armies in every country where there was a mandate.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I do not see that that follows at all.

Mr. NORRIS. It would follow, it seems to me, if the United States did its duty.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Why should it follow? Take South Africa, for instance. Great Britain is asked to take a mandate in a certain portion of South Africa. Of course, she will jump at the opportunity. She will say, "Yes; certainly we will take a mandate, and we will supply all of the military force necessary." Why should the United States be asked to furnish any military force?

Mr. NORRIS. But suppose England says, "We want the United States to send a regiment of soldiers there to help us, to be under our command," we will have to send them there if we ask England to send her troops to Armenia.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. We would be at perfect liberty to decline, just as Great Britain would be at perfect liberty to decline to send her quota to Armenia. That is a matter for herself to determine.

Mr. REED. Exactly.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. She is under no obligation whatever to do it, and no degree of reprehension can attach to her if she deems it inadvisable.

Mr. NORRIS. But in that case there would be no mandate in Armenia, if accepted on that condition. We can not ask other nations to do what we would refuse to do if they asked us.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it is a singular situation which is presented. The United States is asked now and here to pass a resolution authorizing the President to accept the mandate. That was the request proffered to the President, and that was his request of the Congress. The Senator from Montana says, "Yes; we can accept a mandate, but upon the terms and conditions that all of the armies and all of the navies shall be furnished by others than ourselves, if we want to." Or, "We can accept the mandate upon the condition that the others shall contribute their share." That would not be an American mandate. That would be a mandate by many nations. That would be a joint agreement by many people. It would not be an American mandate.

Let us extend it. I will follow the line of thought of the Senator from Nebraska. Here is a proposition to take mandates over a large part of the earth's surface, over many millions of people. France has already accepted a mandate over Syria. She is not asking us to send troops there. She is taking care of that. She has assumed the rôle of guardian, or of boss, or of conqueror, or whatever you want to call her.

England has taken Mesopotamia. She has assumed full charge there, sent her troops there, and undertakes to control there.

Now we are asked to take charge of the so-called Republic of Armenia. The plain intendment of the whole business is that we will do in Armenia exactly what is being done by France and England, the one in Syria and the other in Mesopotamia.

What a ridiculous thing it would be for us to say under these circumstances, "Yes; we will accept a mandate in Armenia, but we will not do anything"; or "We will accept a mandate in Armenia, and you must furnish the troops and the ships"; or "We will accept a mandate in Armenia, and you must furnish two-thirds of the ships and the men, and we will call ourselves the mandatory."

Mr. President, it is useless to attempt to confuse the question. Its proponents can find no refuge in technicalities or behind imaginary possibilities that everybody knows will never occur. The proposition is that we shall assume the responsibility in Armenia, and the whole responsibility.

Let us see. England had troops in Armenia, and England withdrew them. She said, "We will take care of Mesopotamia,

and no more." France had troops in Armenia, and she withdrew them. She said, "We will take care of Syria, and no more." England took jurisdiction over Palestine. She did not take a mandate in Persia; she took Persia. Then she went north of the new territory of Armenia as mapped out, and she took Caucasus as is indicated on the map clear up to the sea of Azov. She seized that territory because it embraced the rich oil fields of Batum and Baku. There was left Armenia, a country of mountains and waste places. The question was asked in the British Parliament why England had not continued in Armenia? This is what Lloyd-George said on the 29th day of April, speaking to Parliament. I read a press account which has never been disputed:

Dealing with the Turkish treaty he (Lloyd-George) added little to what is already known from Mons. Millerand's speech, and declared that neither Great Britain, France, nor Italy was able to undertake a mandate for Armenia because it would have involved heavy military resources for a great conquest if the Armenians were to have anything more than a paper Armenia.

There are numerous other similar statements which I do not wish to put in the Record, because I do not want to incur the burden of a vast number of statements.

But, Mr. President, the whole question of whether an armed force is necessary under the mandate to protect Armenia is settled by Gen. Harbord's report to the President, which is as follows:

(c) *The first duty of a mandatory would be to guarantee the safety of life and property through the country, and to this end its earliest efforts should be directed to the establishment of a native rural police or constabulary for the suppression of brigandage, outlawry, and other crimes outside the towns.*

(d) *Considering the uncertain character of the neighboring populations, the traditional lawlessness of migratory Kurds and Arabs, and the isolation of certain regions where the temptation to reprisals for past wrongs will be strong for at least a generation, a certain force must be kept in hand to supplement the native constabulary when needed.*

Gen. Harbord later declares that the force must be at least 60,000 men.

I shall later show how inadequate such a force may be.

Now, in view of that statement will the Senator from Montana say that does not require an army, and will he say that France and Italy and England are to furnish that army when they have already said they will not do it, and that they can not do it, that the expense is so great that they can not carry it? Will he so declare, in the face of the report of the President's representative, Gen. Harbord?

I regret having to debate a question that is so obvious and plain. I am sorry that a statement should have been made on this floor calculated to mislead the American people as to the gravity of the undertaking they are asked to assume.

Mr. President, this brings me to the question, What is the new Armenia? I have presented here a map prepared in the War College, which gives the best outline of Armenia, as proposed, which can be made under existing circumstances. Mark you, the boundaries of Armenia have not yet been definitely fixed.

The President of the United States has been asked to mark them out, I suppose upon the theory that the farther a man is away from a job the more he knows about it.

This country lies 6,000 miles from our shores. The proposed Armenia embraces a large part of what was formerly Turkey. In fact, the Turkish Empire is cut in two and a part of it is denominated Armenia. To this has been added, toward the east and northeast, another large body of land formerly under Russian control. The whole comprises a strip of land extending from the Mediterranean almost to the Caspian Sea. It lies immediately north of Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia. As I have stated, the Turkish Empire is thus cut in two. Perhaps I can do no better service than to call attention to the facts regarding the character of this population.

I read from the bottom of page 7 of Gen. Harbord's report as printed in Senate Document No. 266, Sixty-sixth Congress, second session:

We estimate that there are probably 270,000 Armenians to-day in Turkish Armenia.

Two hundred and seventy thousand, little more than one-half the population of Washington.

Some 75,000 have been repatriated from the Syrian and Mesopotamian side, and others are slowly returning from other regions, and some from one cause or another remained in the country. There are in the Transcaucasus probably 300,000 refugees from Turkish Armenia, and some thousands more in other lands, for they have drifted to all parts of the Near East.

We estimate a total of perhaps half a million refugee Armenians as available to eventually begin life anew in a region about the size of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to which would be added those not refugees, who might return from other lands.

This transcaucasian region is ethnographically one of the most complicated in the world. In all ages it has been one of the great highways for mankind. Here stragglers and racial remnants have lodged during all the centuries that the tides of migration have swept the base of the great Caucasus Range, until to-day its small area contains five great racial groups, divided into some 40 distinct races. Nine of these have arrived in comparatively recent times, but the remaining 31 are more or less indigenous. There are here 25 purely Caucasian races. This racial diversity is complicated by the fact that with the exception of the fairly compact group of Georgians and one of Tartars these peoples are inextricably commingled throughout the region. Their civilization varies from the mountain savage to individuals of the highest types. Of the 40 distinct races the most important groups are the Georgians, the Azarbaijanese Tartars, and the Armenians.

A Transcaucasian confederation formed by all the peoples in that region was followed by an alignment in three small Republics, Georgia, Azarbaijan, and Armenia. Georgia is Christian, and its Iberian population are in the majority; Azarbaijan is Tartar and Moslem; Armenia is made up of the former provinces that composed Russian Armenia, less the part that went to Azarbaijan in the split, and the majority of its people are the blood brothers of the Armenians of Turkey in Asia. These Republics have been recognized by none of the powers except Turkey. The Armenian Republic seeks at the peace conference a union with the Turkish Armenians and the creation of an Armenian State, to include Russian Armenia and the six Turkish Vilayets (Van, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Kharput, Sivas, Erzerum) and Cilicia, to be governed by a mandatory of the great powers during a transition state of a term of years, in which Armenians of the dispersion may return to their homes and a constituent assembly be held to determine the form of the eventual permanent Government. Georgia and Azarbaijan ask independence at the peace conference, with certain adjustments of disputed boundaries in which all Transcaucasia is interested.

Both Georgia and Azarbaijan, living on the salvage from the wreck of Russia, have persuaded themselves that the civilization and governmental and business machinery they have taken over have been theirs from the beginning. The Georgians, with a church of their own antedating that of Russia and traditions of a Georgian dynasty of Armenian origin which reigned in Tiflis for a thousand years before Russia took over the country in 1802, are a very proud and plausible race.

I call the attention of the Senate to this:

They have been much influenced by the proximity of bolshevism, fly the red flag of revolution over their own, and have nationalized land, taking it from the original owners without compensation, to sell to peasants.

Mr. President, I shall not take time to go into details much further regarding these peoples. Already bolshevism has its fangs fastened upon them; they like the poison and have adopted it.

Already they are at war with each other. This morning's Washington Post contains the following telegram:

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.

The seven-day armistice between the republics of Georgia and Azarbaijan was broken four days after it had gone into effect, according to messages from Tiflis to-day.

The entire situation in the Caucasus has become so orientally complex that even the sharpest of Western minds here seem unable to comprehend it. Foreign observers in Georgia and Armenia, however, offer no hope that good for Armenia is coming out of it.

A message received by the nationalists from the general commanding their troops in Erzerum says the Russian bolsheviks have advised him that they are sending two divisions of Russian soviet troops to Erzerum across Persia. This message, however, is regarded as questionable by the foreign military men in Constantinople.

However that may be, if they are not now marching we may anticipate their speedy advance.

There is another dispatch, under the date of May 30, from Paris to the Temps, from Tiflis, Transcaucasia, which says:

The soviets at Baku have been removed from power by the bolshevik emissary Pankratof, who was sent from Moscow. The dispatch adds that foreigners at Baku, particularly British, have been imprisoned or detained.

The petroleum industry has been organized on a large scale in Astrakhan in order to supply soviet Russia by way of the Volga River. The dispatch says no bolshevik attacks on Georgia or Armenia have been recorded.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, if it will not disturb the Senator from Missouri, I desire to ask him a question merely for information. The Senator is aware that the supreme council, the San Remo conference, the league, or some other body invited the President to delimit Armenia, to lay down its boundaries; but I understand that that is only within certain limits, that the President is not to be allowed to touch certain Provinces to which Armenia lays claim, but is to operate only within a restricted area. Has the Senator from Missouri heard anything about the President's power in that regard?

Mr. REED. I have not. The fact is we have so much secret diplomacy going on in these days of "open covenants openly arrived at" that nobody except the men in the secret knows just what is going on. Nevertheless, the Senate and the House of Representatives are invited to shut their eyes, open their mouths and swallow what is put to their lips. This, however, is what the President says in his message:

I may add for the information of the Congress that at the same sitting it was resolved to request the President of the United States to undertake to arbitrate the difficult question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis, and it was agreed to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulation he may prescribe as to access to the sea for the independent State of Armenia.

The language seems to place a limit upon the President's authority. It is, however, so vague no man can determine with-

out further data the extent to which the President may go. I can not more definitely answer the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I take it that he does not have the information, or he would not have asked me the question; and if he does not possess the information, then I assume nobody in the Senate has it, and perhaps nobody outside the White House and the "Big Three," who are now dividing up the world, can answer the Senator's question.

Let us for a moment further consider the hornet's nest which we are invited to enter. The country over which we are asked to accept a mandate is surrounded by over 250,000,000 Mohammedans; on every side it is bounded by Mohammedans. It may be interesting to some of the Members of the Senate to know that Mohammedanism is gaining proselytes faster probably than is Christianity. Proselyting for the Mohammedan faith has been going on for a long period of time. Its activities for a decade have been enormously multiplied.

The central thought of this faith is the ultimate unity of the Moslem world. The inspiring motives are two: An adherence to the doctrines of Mahomet, constituting the spiritual impulse; the final dominance of Mohammedans over the entire earth constituting the political impulse. To this end they have organized themselves into secret societies, having a head which appears to be in absolute control. In accordance with a final and intelligent plan they are exploring Europe and Asia in search of learning in every branch of science. Especially are they keen to acquire a knowledge of military and naval science.

It must be remembered that these people are not to be despised because they have been temporarily put down by the superior arms of the white nations. No page of history is more replete with valorous military achievement than that which contains the record of the Moslems.

May I not beg you to keep in mind that statesmen in regarding world problems must not judge by the immediate present nor, indeed, by the immediate future. They must think in decades and in centuries. They must remember that a race of men to-day inert and an easy prey may to-morrow spring at the throats of their oppressors. Accordingly we must not forget that the ancestors of the present-day Mussulman once penetrated to the very heart of Europe and threatened the extinction of Christian civilization.

Let us not forget that the descendants of these conquerors are as brave as their ancestors. In recent years they have with admirable courage marched to battle. Only the superiority of British cannon and British discipline has enabled her armies to withstand the assaults of men who believed that death upon the first battle insured a life of eternal bliss.

It will not do to say that they are a people without genius. The architecture of the Moors excited the admiration of the world. It will not do to say that they are devoid of religion, for although they follow a creed which we regard as heresy, it nevertheless has stood the test of a thousand years. Embraced within it are some of the most beautiful tenets that have ever inspired the soul of man. Let those who talk about "the unspeakable Turk," who treat with contumely the Moor, who refer in scorn to the Mohammedan religion, remember that it counts as its adherents 250,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants. Will such a people thus united by religion and largely of blood kin forever submit to robbery, to plunder, and to mastery?

What has been perpetrated against them? England concluded she wanted Egypt. She took it at the point of the sword. Was there opposition? We heard but little of it; and yet, sir, in 1915 England had to withdraw enormous forces from points on the front where they were needed in order to put down the rebellions that were started.

But for a moment let me digress from that immediate thought. France, without any more title to the country than the United States had, proceeded by armed force to take possession of immense territories in Algiers. It was an act of robbery, by force major, pure and simple, and England but recently, with the hand of steel, wearing, it is true, the glove of diplomacy, has taken possession of Persia. By the sword she has seized Mesopotamia.

I think we may say that last act is justifiable as a punishment for the war, and that there is a title, a war title, a blood title, to that land. France has taken Syria. They call it a mandate, but it is an armed invasion and an armed holding. Again, that title of France, based upon this war, may have some kind of a justification in our minds. These, however, are only a few of the instances of cold-blooded and deliberate invasion and robbery that have been going on for many years.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. REED. I yield for a question.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am very much interested in that view expressed by the Senator, and in no little sympathy with him; but the Turkish Empire is all broken up. Now, just exactly what would the Senator do?

Mr. REED. That is a complete digression from my theme. I shall be glad to try to answer, a little later, just what I would do.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Very well.

Mr. REED. I am discussing now not so much the question of what we have taken in the war as what had been going on before.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But the Senator is making some rather severe charges against one of our allies—France, for instance—for taking over Syria—

Mr. REED. No; I did not. I said she possibly had a title to that through this war.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Oh, yes; but the Senator, notwithstanding that, can not escape the suggestion that his language was rather severely condemnatory of France for having taken over Syria, and of England for taking over Mesopotamia.

Mr. REED. Oh, no, Mr. President. My language is in the Record, and it was expressly to the effect that they probably had a title to this land, and probably a justification for taking it. It was taken as the spoils of war.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That is the point. The Senator was conveying the impression that as the spoils of war they had grabbed these territories.

Mr. REED. Very well. If the Senator will wait until I have reached my conclusion, I do not believe he will quarrel with the deduction I draw.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But the Senator will bear in mind that that was all Turkey.

Mr. REED. Oh, I understand that it was Turkey.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. And it is a simple question as to whether we will allow Turkey to continue as the sovereign of that entire territory.

Mr. REED. Exactly. The doctrine of self-determination is working at full force. I am, however, discussing a theme a little different from what the Senator has in mind. I am talking particularly about the repeated acts before the war. It is true I mentioned the fact that England and France had, as the result of the war, taken Syria and Armenia. I am, however, especially inviting attention to the fact that prior to the war England, France, and Italy had invaded the territories of the Moslem people and had taken over vast stretches of territory. That was done by Great Britain in Egypt. While until recently she kept up a pretense of allowing Egyptian government, it was only a pretense. Her adviser was an autocrat whose advice Egypt was forced to accept.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, does the Senator know exactly where the Italian holding is? It is not shown on that map.

Mr. REED. It is in Tripoli, in Africa. It is not in the part of the world shown on the map now exhibited.

Mr. LODGE. I see.

Mr. REED. I am speaking of the Moslem world as a whole, not of Turkey. I have already said that this Moslem world is bound together by a religious tie, and I am not dreaming. I am voicing a fear that has been expressed by the statesmen of the world for many years, viz, that these continued wrongs and outrages are the seed from which a bloody crop will some day be harvested.

Returning now to a theme that I started to discuss a moment ago, I challenge attention to the fact that the Moslem world is united, and in the most dangerous way united, that the menace is present, and that at any time it may become manifested in a tremendous uprising. In proof I refer to the fact that serious uprisings actually occurred during the recent war. I am reading now from a book just from the press, entitled "The Rising Tide of Color against White World Supremacy," by Lothrop Stoddard, of Harvard, author of a number of excellent books, with an introduction by Madison Grant, author and writer on races of men.

In discussing the spirit of Moslem protest throughout the world the author states:

Europe's conquests of Africa and central Asia toward the close of the last century, and the subsequent Anglo-French agreement mutually appropriating Egypt and Morocco, evoked murmurs of impotent fury from the Moslem world. Under such circumstances the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 sent a feverish tremor throughout Islam.

Here follows a discussion of the relation of the movement to Japan. The author continues:

In 1911 came Italy's barefaced raid on Turkey's African dependency of Tripoli. So bitter was the anger in all Mohammedan lands at this unprovoked aggression that many European observers became seriously alarmed.

"Why has Italy found 'defenseless' Tripoli such a hornet's nest?" queried Gabriel Hanotaux, a former French minister of foreign affairs.

"It is because she has to do, not merely with Turkey, but with Islam as well. Italy has set the ball rolling—so much the worse for her—and for us all." But the Tripoli expedition was only the beginning of the Christian assault; for next year came the Balkan War, which sheared away Turkey's European holdings to the walls of Constantinople and left her crippled and discredited. At these disasters a cry of wrathful anguish swept the world of Islam from end to end. Here is how a leading Indian Moslem interpreted the Balkan conflict:

"The King of Greece orders a new crusade. From the London chancelleries rise calls to Christian fanaticism, and St. Petersburg already speaks of the planting of the cross on the dome of Saint Sophia. To-day they speak thus; to-morrow they will thus speak of Jerusalem and the Mosque of Omar. Brothers! Be ye of one mind, that it is the duty of every true believer to hasten beneath the Khalifa's banner and to sacrifice his life for the safety of the faith." And another Indian Moslem leader thus adjured the British authorities: "I appeal to the present Government to change its anti-Turkish attitude before the fury of millions of Moslem fellow subjects is kindled to a blaze and brings disaster."

Still more significant were the appeals made by the Indian Moslems to their Brahman fellow countrymen, the traditionally despised "idolaters." These appeals betokened a veritable revolution in outlook, as can be gauged from the text of one of them, significantly entitled, "The Message of the East." "Spirit of the East," reads this noteworthy document, "arise and repel the swelling flood of Western aggression! Children of Hindustan, aid us with your wisdom, culture, and wealth; lend us your power, the birthright and heritage of the Hindu! Let the spirit powers hidden in the Himalayan Mountain peaks arise. Let prayers to the god of battles float upward; prayers that right may triumph over might; and call to your myriad gods to annihilate the armies of the foe!" In China also the same fraternizing spirit was visible. During the republican revolution, the Chinese Mohammedans, instead of holding jealously aloof, co-operated wholeheartedly with their Buddhist and Confucian fellow citizens, and Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, the republican leader, announced gratefully: "The Chinese will never forget the assistance which their Moslem compatriots have rendered in the interest of order and liberty."

I am coming now to the matter that I wanted particularly to challenge attention to:

The Great War thus found Islam deeply stirred against European aggression, keenly conscious of its own solidarity and frankly reaching out for colored allies in the projected struggle against white domination.

Under these circumstances it may at first sight appear strange that no general Islamic explosion occurred when Turkey entered the lists at the close of 1914, and the Sultan-Khalifa issued a formal summons to the holy war. Of course, this summons was not the flat failure which allied reports led the west to believe at the time. As a matter of fact there was trouble in practically every Mohammedan land under allied control. To name only a few of many instances: Egypt broke into a tumult, smothered only by overwhelming British reinforcements; Tripoli burst into a flame of insurrection that drove the Italians headlong to the coast; Persia was prevented from joining Turkey only by prompt Russian intervention; and the Indian northwest frontier was the scene of fighting that required the presence of a quarter of a million Anglo-Indian troops. The British Government has officially admitted that during 1915 the Allies' Asiatic and African possessions stood within a hand's breadth of a cataclysmic insurrection.

That is the hornet's nest into which we are invited. Land after land has been taken by the sword. Peoples after peoples have been brought into subjection, a rule by martial law substantially established. The fires of hate have been set burning in the hearts of 250,000,000 people. Revolt after revolt has occurred; revolt after revolt will occur so long as these people cling to their faith, so long as they have the blood of courage in their veins.

Now, sir, the proposition is that there shall be carved out a strip of territory substantially extending from the Caspian to the Black Sea and stretching southward to the Mediterranean. That strip of territory cuts the Moslem world in two. It is proposed that America shall assume the control and the management of the country thus created. With all due respect to any critic who splits hairs and cavils at phraseology, I say that whoever accepts the mandate must defend the country.

That means, sir, that if the Moslem world shall seek to throw off the thralldom of England, France, or Italy, the soldiers of the United States will form the wall of flesh and blood which will be expected to break the force of the Moslem assault.

Gen. Harbord has been sent to Armenia to investigate conditions. I pass no reflection upon Gen. Harbord, but whoever reads his report will see that as far as possible he undertook to sustain a mandate in Armenia. I shall try to call attention to the evidence of that in a few moments.

Yet he states there must be 60,000 troops there at the present time. Now, let us see what is likely to happen if we have 60,000 American boys in this worse than a cockpit of the world, in this bloody forum every inch of which is saturated with the gore which has been poured from the veins of men for 3,000 years.

There will be an attack. These people are never at peace. I have already shown that the new republics, or so-called republics, are at war at this present hour.

But, more than that, we have great Russia to reckon with. Russia controls, and for many years has controlled, a large section of this territory. To-day she is engaged in a war within her own borders, in a war with Poland, the result of which is that practically all her energies are there concentrated; and yet it appears, from the articles I have read, that she has still

time and energy to send men, if not to send troops, into this very country. Is there a sane man on this earth who believes that Russia will forever be in trouble; that 180,000,000 people, who have maintained a civilization and a strong central government for centuries of time, is now wiped out; and that it is no longer a potential factor in the world's business?

Is there a sane man anywhere who believes that when Russia has reestablished peace within her own borders she will not create a central government of strength and power? Again, is there a sane man who believes that such a power will submit to the ravishment of the lands of Russia, and that England will be permitted to keep the Caucasus without a fight?

It follows, therefore, as day follows the night, that this territory which was Russian, Russia will again demand, and our little Army of 60,000 troops will be instantly in peril. We will be the mandatory, and if we are the mandatory, the protector, it will be our business to repel an invasion by Russia. The moment a Russian soldier sets foot upon soil which is under our mandate, that soldier will be engaged by an American soldier.

Blood will be spilled, and the cry will go that we must avenge the blood of our soldiers. Thus we will be drawn into a world war because Great Britain has seized oil fields on soil under Russian territory or within its zone of influence.

What right have we to rob Russia? She lost 6,000,000 men fighting against Germany. She fought until she was exhausted and then she withdrew. Her withdrawal was not an act of dishonor to the United States, for she had no promises to us. Her withdrawal can hardly be said to be an act of dishonor to any nation, for she quit through exhaustion. Then she set up a government which we do not like, but that is not our business unless, indeed, we are to set up a league of nations and govern everybody, and whoever undertakes that is undertaking the office of God Almighty himself, for He alone has the power or is entitled to control the races of men.

But, sir, how long will it be until there will be trouble in Persia? There is a wonderful people. They were old and their civilization had adorned the earth when our ancestors were savages of the forest. They are not dead—perhaps they do not even sleep. Will Syria and Mesopotamia wear their chains always and without protest? I tell you, sir, that those people are as certain to resist as are the Irish certain to resist until their chains are broken. No people with any pride of character will long submit to a government established over them by men of a different race and religion. Every sentiment of their souls will rebel, every impulse of their manhood will protest.

But, sir, what of the interior of this country? What do we undertake there? A very small proportion of the people of the country that we propose to take over are Armenians. What of the Armenians? I belong to that class of men who never attack a race as a race, for I know of no race that has ever attained to any degree of civilization that has not possessed many virtues and that has not produced some men of such eminence that they would adorn any other country by their presence and citizenship. But when we speak of this question, we must consider the aggregate, and what of the Armenian in the aggregate?

To begin with, if he was the right kind of man, speaking broadly, the things that have occurred never could have happened. We are told that Armenians have been slaughtered, entire families put to death, without a hand being raised. We read stories of Turkish soldiers coming to a home, murdering the entire family, including the husband and father, like so many pigs, and that no one was killed save the Armenians. That would not be possible with our race. If a massacre were proclaimed in this country by some dominant race we might be massacred, but our lives would be sold and paid for 10 to 1.

It has happened many times in our history—little frontier settlements of only a few men and women in the forest have been attacked by overwhelming hordes of savages—but whoever heard of an American frontiersman laying down his gun while the Indians slit his wife's throat and scalped his children? Always we read the story of windows barred and doors closed and of firing until the last bullet was gone; then of the battle with the clubbed rifle until the defender of the home was stretched stark upon the sword. Then, and not until then, did they get at his wife and babies.

But I step aside for a moment to call attention to the evidence of the character of this people, and as I do so I challenge your thought to the statement I made a moment ago—that Gen. Harbord wrote as favorable report as he could. I find here page after page devoted to the most pathetic accounts of the slaughter of Armenians and the cruelties of the Turks. They are painted not so much with the pen of the

military writer, who generally deals in hard, cold facts without ornamentation, but rather they are expressed by the brush of a master artist of diction, who has expended all of his ability in portraying the awful experiences of the Armenians, and then, presented in a single sentence, is a fearful statement; I give it as a picture of the Armenians by the friend of the Armenians. The author has just concluded this graphic depiction of Turkish cruelties, of women ravished, of children starved, of houses burned, of cities plundered, and of people dragged into slavery or worse than slavery by the Turks. Then comes this statement:

In the territory untouched by war from which Armenians were deported the ruined villages are undoubtedly due to Turkish deviltry, but where Armenians advanced and retired with the Russians their retaliatory cruelties unquestionably rivaled the Turks in their inhumanity.

Perhaps I was wrong in saying that this was a single sentence, for my attention was called to the fact that elsewhere Gen. Harbord makes similar statements, as for instance:

The Armenian is not guiltless of blood himself; his memory is long and reprisals are due, and will doubtless be made if opportunity offers. Racially allied to the wild Aryan Kurd, he is cordially hated by the latter. Kurds appealed to this mission with tears in their eyes to protect them from Armenians who had driven them from their villages, appealing to be allowed to go back to their homes for protection against the rigorous winter now rapidly approaching on the high interior plateau. The Kurds claim that many of their people were massacred under the most cruel circumstances by Armenian irregulars accompanying the Russian Bolsheviks when the Russian Army went to pieces after the collapse of the empire.

Similar claim is made by the people of Erzerum, who point to burned buildings in which hundreds of Turks perished, and by the authorities of Hassan-Kala, who give the number of villages destroyed by the Armenians in their great plain as 43. According to British Consul Stevens, at Batum, these statements were verified by a commission which examined into the allegations and on which Armenians had a representation. In Baku the massacre of 2,000 Azarbaijanese by Armenians in March, 1918, was followed by the killing of 4,000 Armenians by Azarbaijanese in November of the same year.

So that it is a case of eastern barbarism on both sides, each of them responding to the hate of centuries, each of them pursuing the same methods and tactics. Over this cesspool of criminality, of cruelty, of villainy, of race hatred the United States is asked to assume control, and to do it because the countries that have, speaking broadly, stolen the lands of these people all over the world decline to take control because it is expensive. As usual—and I am going to use the slang expression, as much as it may be out of place in the Senate—Uncle Sam is to “hold the sack.”

In summing up the reasons, pro and con, on the Armenian mandate, Gen. Harbord's report reckons the cost as follows:

13. The first duty of America is to its own people and its nearer neighbors.

Our country would be involved in this adventure for at least a generation, and in counting the cost Congress must be prepared to advance some such sums, less such amount as the Turkish and Transcaucasian revenues could afford, for the first five years, as follows:

FIRST YEAR.	
General government	\$100,000,000
Communications, railroads, etc.	20,000,000
Relief, repatriation, education, etc.	50,000,000
Army and Navy	88,500,000
Sanitation	17,000,000
Total	275,500,000
SECOND YEAR.	
General government	75,000,000
Communications, railroads, etc.	20,000,000
Relief, education, etc.	18,000,000
Army and Navy	59,000,000
Sanitation, etc.	7,264,000
Total	174,264,000
THIRD YEAR.	
General government	50,000,000
Communications, railroads, etc.	20,000,000
Relief, education, etc.	4,500,000
Army and Navy	44,250,000
Sanitation, etc.	5,000,000
Total	123,750,000
FOURTH YEAR.	
General government	25,000,000
Communications, railroads, etc.	20,000,000
Relief, education, etc.	4,500,000
Army and Navy	44,250,000
Sanitation, etc.	3,000,000
Total	96,750,000
FIFTH YEAR.	
General government	15,000,000
Communications, railroads, etc.	20,000,000
Relief, education, etc.	4,500,000
Army and Navy	44,250,000
Sanitation, etc.	2,000,000
Total	85,750,000

SUMMARY.

Total first year	\$275,500,000
Total second year	174,264,000
Total third year	123,750,000
Total fourth year	96,750,000
Total fifth year	85,750,000

Grand total 756,014,000

As to the number of troops necessary for this mandatory Gen. Harbord states:

Estimates of the necessary number of mandatory troops vary greatly—from 25,000 to 200,000. Conditions change so rapidly that plans made to-day for the use of troops might be obsolete in six months. Uncertainty as to the time the mandate will be tendered and accepted makes estimates merely approximate. Under conditions as they exist to-day the undersigned believes that a force of two American divisions, with several hundred extra officers, or a total force of 59,000, would be ample. Such force would be specially organized—one aeroplane squadron; a minimum of artillery; not to exceed one regiment of 75's, motorized; a minimum of the special services; four times the usual number of sanitary troops; four regiments of Cavalry, with minor changes in organization, at the discretion of the senior general officer on duty with the mandatory government. This force should be substantially reduced at the end of two years, and by 50 per cent at the end of the third year. After that some further reduction could be slowly effected, but the irreducible minimum would be reached at about the strength of one division.

The annual cost for the force of the Army above stated would be at the maximum:

For the first year	\$88,500,000
At the end of two years perhaps	59,000,000
At the end of three years	44,250,000

with thereafter a continuing appropriation of that sum less such amount as the local revenues could afford, probably a very substantial fraction of the cost.

A more monstrous proposition was never put before the American people. If you undertake it, do it with your eyes open. We are to send an army of 60,000 men; they are to hold a people in subjection who, the moment the Turkish yoke was broken, set upon each other for mutual extermination. This army will be in the center of 250,000,000 Moslems, whose hearts are filled with hate of our very race.

For my part, sir, I am not willing to send a single man, unless we send a million men. They will be far from their base of supplies, far from reinforcements. They will be liable to annihilation at the hands of overwhelming forces of fanatics, who believe that God speaks through their representatives, and that when they are called to the field of battle and to death, they are also called to the bosom of Allah.

If we send an Army, it must be strong enough to withstand all attacks. Even a million men can not do that. There are 22,000,000 Turks in Turkey alone; there are, I think, approximately 15,000,000 people in Persia; there are 22,000,000 in Egypt; there are vast numbers of Moslems inhabiting Russia, Turkestan, India, Arabia, and Western China. To send 60,000 men there may be to send them to slaughter. Certain it is that so long as they are there, there can not be anywhere in Asia a serious disturbance without imperiling their safety; there can be no attack on Armenia unless they are drawn into it. As I have said, when once they are drawn in, when once a single American soldier has shed his blood, then America must stand back of the issue.

Mr. President, what of this new madness, this “new era,” this “new magic,” that this country should go forth into all the world and impose its will upon millions of God's creatures everywhere? We believe that we have the best form of government; they believe that they have the best form of government. We believe we have the true religion; they believe they have the true religion. We follow the cross; they follow the crescent. We have our habits of home life; they have theirs. Shall we undertake to impose our will upon them? Why, then, pray, have they not an equal right to impose their will upon us?

If you establish the doctrine that all races of men have the right to set up their own government, if you adhere to the immortal principle that “all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,” then each race of men will stay at home, set up their own government, attend to their own business, insist upon it as a right, defend it with their fortunes and their lives, and the world will grow to greatness and may remain at peace; but if once you strike down that eternal principle of justice, then, sir, you have destroyed it as a defense to yourselves; you return the world to the old doctrine that caused many of the bloody wars of history, that a nation has the right to go forth to impose its form of government and its kind of religion upon other races or nations.

Then will recur the struggles and the battles—the bloody and fearsome wars—that have drenched the old earth in the blood of countless millions.

Are we to go to Armenia because some of her people—a minority of them—have our religion in some sort of form? We might as well, then, go to Russia, for they have our religion in an

equally pure form. They, too, are Christians. We might follow the church and the missionary into every land beneath the sun and proceed to take possession because there are some people there who belong to our faith. And where, pray, will that bring us? Back to the doctrine of the old Spanish conquistador. He carried the cross of Christ in one hand, but in the other was a blood-dripping sword. He pretended to make his conquests in the name of the meek and lowly and gentle Jesus, but he proceeded with the instrumentalities of hell, and he made an inferno of the earth wherever he marched.

Dare you accept the doctrine that because there are some people in a distant land who claim to belong to our religious faith we are therefore to take possession of that country? I challenge any man to accept that doctrine, for if it is accepted then we must to-morrow put the draft in execution; we must man our ships of war, start our factories making poison gases and the instrumentalities of destruction, and move upon Japan, for Japan has taken Korea, and in Korea there are many Christians. I have heretofore quoted upon the floor from the reports made by the two missionary associations to the effect that Japan with the sword overcame the ancient kingdom of Korea, and is now engaged officially in the business of persecuting the Christians; that Christian churches have been given to torch; that Christian men, because they were Christians, had steel rings forced upon their arms until the blood was driven back into the surcharged heart and they died in an agony equal to the crucifixion; that Christian women have been stripped naked and beaten with bamboo rods until the flesh dropped from their bones and they died in infinite torment.

If you are to establish this doctrine, then extend it, and let us have a mandate in Korea; let us put American soldiers in that land; let us have a religious war between Japan and the United States.

We are asked to enter upon this mandate while the gravest tasks at home remain unfulfilled. Eleven per cent of our people are unable to read and write; our school-teachers paid wages that frequently are not the equivalent of the hire of the ordinary servant girl. Our school children are insufficiently supplied with textbooks. All this in a land the government of which rests upon the intelligence of the governed.

Here, sir, are unexampled resources not yet developed, rivers to be harnessed, swamp lands to be reclaimed, desert stretches to be irrigated, wonderful natural resources not yet employed. Here are 20,000,000 acres of overflowed land in the Mississippi Valley alone as rich as is the soil of the treasured valley of the Nile, and yet when we came to the rivers and harbors appropriation we cut it to a meager \$12,000,000 upon the claim that the money could not be spared. The entire sum would, in my opinion, not support an army of 60,000 men in Armenia for one month's time. Here are our people driving over dirt roads, hauling produce to market over country lanes, wasting time and energies that are of incalculable account, because we have not sufficient money to build the highways of our land; but we are asked, like the foolish crusaders of medieval times, to go into other lands to waste our energies, playing cat's-paw for the designing rulers of the great nations of Europe.

But, sir, while we do all this there are not only ignorant people in our country but there are unfortunate people. There is not a city of this land where little children are not crowded together in hovels, where women are not working in sweatshops, where mothers are not looking through eyes blinded with tears at the pinched faces of the weans they love. There is not a place in all this land but contains some brain pinched by the vise of circumstances, of some child or youth denied development because there is not money enough to go around.

While this is the case we talk about sacrificing for other people—sacrificing for people who will execrate us for coming into their land, sacrificing for people the vast majority of whom do not want our interference. Even those on whose behalf we interfere will speedily turn against us.

Have we had no lesson from this war? How proud we were when, day after day, as we saw the boys go forth, we said, "They have a double mission. They will defend us, for our rights have been invaded, but in doing so they will help other nations." How glorious it seemed when we read the accounts of how they were being employed to strengthen the English and French lines until the terrible retreat was stopped. We proudly said, "It was the Americans who did that." Again, how proud we were as the gates of Paris were about to be assailed, and the order was "Retreat! Retreat!" and still "Retreat!" when an American officer said: "We did not come here to retreat; we came to advance, and I shall give the order, Forward." How glorious it seemed as St. Mihiel and Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood and the Argonne recorded each day an American victory, and how we all said: "In all the flight of the years to come, the flowers of love

for America will bloom in the hearts of the English, the French, the Belgians, and Italians." We fondly thought that friendship's holy bonds would forever unite us in a world fraternity.

And yet, sir, when you read the report of the British general he does not deign to mention the fact that America had anything to do with winning the war. There were three prizes in France—one for the Frenchman, one for the Englishman, and one for the Yankee, who was to be plucked. There are bills rendered for the rent of the soil on which our troops stood while they beat back the Germans marching upon Paris. If you read the last few issues of the papers you will find that British statesmen and British papers and French statesmen and French papers are denouncing us because we do not stay over there forever and continue to protect them. They have the sweet philosophy that "one good turn deserves another," by which they mean that if you help them once you are obligated to help them always.

Back to the old doctrine! Back to the doctrine of Washington, whose mighty brain encompassed the philosophy of human government! Back to the doctrine of nationalism, of Americanism, to the cultivation of friendly relations with all countries and entanglements with none!

Here on this land, sea girt and isolate from all the turmoils, the disturbances, the cruelties, and the wrongs of other lands, let us build an empire of human greatness and achievement, a Republic of equality based upon manhood, constitution, and law. Here let us remain, a shining light to all the world, a teacher by example and precept. Let our sword never be unsheathed except in defense of our own land, and, once drawn, let it never be returned to its scabbard while an American right remains unprotected or a wrong unavenged. That was the doctrine of Washington; it is the American doctrine; and it will triumph, because it is the eternal right.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5218) to provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the production of magnesite ores and manufactures thereof in the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUTHERLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Washington wish to ask for unanimous consent?

Mr. POINDEXTER. My understanding is that it is not necessary to ask for unanimous consent. I am making a motion that we proceed to the consideration of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That would displace the pending business as set by the unanimous-consent agreement. The Senator can take up his bill by unanimous consent.

Mr. POINDEXTER. May I ask the Chair what were the terms of the unanimous-consent agreement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution affecting the Armenian matter is the unfinished business before the Senate and can be temporarily laid aside by unanimous consent.

Mr. POINDEXTER. My understanding is that unless there has been a unanimous-consent agreement to proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution until its conclusion it is in order at any time to move to proceed to the consideration of other business. Mere unanimous consent to take up a measure for consideration simply puts it in the place which any measure would have if taken up on a motion.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not insist on taking up the bill. The real understanding was to take this Armenian proposition up and dispose of it. If there is no one else who wants to speak on it, I want a vote now. I want to get it out of the way. I do not wish to interfere with anything the Senator wants to do, but I hope he will not insist upon taking up another matter. Some of us have important engagements to-morrow that have to do with the business of the Senate, and we would like to have the resolution disposed of to-day.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I am very much disposed to comply with any request the Senator from Missouri makes, but I would like to have a further understanding as to just what is the situation in regard to the concurrent resolution. There was some colloquy on the floor of the Senate indicating a desire upon the part of Senators who were principally interested in the question that it should go over for a few days.

I notice now that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and other Senators who are especially interested in it, are not present. If it is the intention to dispose of the Armenian resolution at once, I would concur with the Senator from Missouri in desiring that that be done and that the motion which I have just suggested be deferred until a conclusion of that matter. But it was my understanding that it was the expectation of Senators

that the Armenian resolution should not be pressed to a conclusion to-day.

Mr. REED. The agreement, as I remember it, is that it shall be made the unfinished business, and that at not later than 4 o'clock to-morrow we shall vote upon it. I think the spirit of the understanding was that we would adhere to this one question. For instance, it was requested, and put in the agreement, that we would meet as early as 10 o'clock to-morrow and a time limit was put upon speeches.

Mr. KENYON. I would like to ask the Senator from Washington if this is a bill the consideration of which will probably take some time?

Mr. POINDEXTER. It is a tariff bill, fixing a tariff upon magnesite.

Mr. KENYON. That probably will take some time. I suggest to the Senator from Washington that last Monday we passed what is known as the Nolan-Johnson minimum-wage bill. A motion has been made to reconsider the vote by which we passed that bill. The bill has already passed the House. If that bill is to be passed by this Congress and it has to go to conference it ought to be gotten out of the way. I do not want to oppose the Senator in bringing up his bill, but I gave notice some days ago that I would try to have that motion taken up. I do not know how much discussion it will bring about. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS], who made the motion, is willing to have it taken up at any time, and it ought to be disposed of. Matters which are going to conference, it seems to me, should have a little right of way.

Mr. POINDEXTER. That is the situation in which this tariff bill would be in case any amendment should be added to it. If not, it would then be in a still more preferred class, of being upon final passage without amendment, the Senate agreeing to a House measure.

Mr. KENYON. It has passed the House?

Mr. POINDEXTER. It has passed the House and has been reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate without amendment. All we desire to do is to get a vote on it. I understand there will be some discussion, but certainly there ought to be an opportunity for its consideration for a reasonable length of time. The occasion for making the motion was that the appearance of the Senate indicated that there would be no further immediate discussion of the Armenian resolution.

Mr. KENYON. I had not supposed that situation was going to arise. I have been sitting here waiting for some time, but I was two rows behind the Senator, and he was recognized first.

Mr. POINDEXTER. If the Senator will give us a reasonable length of time on this bill, we will join him in getting up the motion to reconsider.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, of course, under the unanimous-consent agreement we can only lay aside the Armenian resolution by unanimous consent. We can not possibly displace it without a breach of the agreement.

Mr. POINDEXTER. During the absence of the Senator from Massachusetts I made some inquiry as to what is the unanimous-consent agreement. I have been unable to ascertain upon the record of the Senate any unanimous consent other than to take up for consideration the Armenian resolution. Of course, if the unanimous-consent agreement in regard to that resolution did not go to any further extent than taking it up for consideration, it can be laid aside on motion.

Mr. LODGE. That would displace it entirely.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Any measure which is under consideration can be displaced.

Mr. LODGE. There is no question about the understanding, for I stated it here, and Senators on the other side stated it. The only relaxation of it was that in case no one desired to discuss the Armenian resolution, it could be laid aside temporarily. If the Senator will read the whole of the unanimous-consent agreement, he will find that it provides—

That upon the said calendar day of Tuesday, June 1, 1920, the Senate will meet at 10 o'clock a. m.; and, further, that on the said calendar day no Senator shall speak in all more than 45 minutes upon the said resolution and any amendment or amendments offered thereto.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I understand that relates to to-morrow.

Mr. LODGE. It does. I assure the Senator the understanding was absolute that it should not be displaced before the time of taking the vote.

Mr. KENYON. May I ask the Senator from Massachusetts, suppose no one desires to proceed?

Mr. LODGE. Then it can be laid aside by unanimous consent.

Mr. KENYON. I am anxious that we shall take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the Nolan-Johnson minimum-wage bill.

Mr. LODGE. So am I; I want very much to dispose of that motion.

Mr. KENYON. There is nothing in the unanimous-consent agreement which would prevent action on that motion.

Mr. LODGE. I fear it would not be in keeping with the unanimous-consent agreement if we did it by motion, because that would formally dispose of it. It was also understood that if no one wished to speak on the Armenian resolution, by unanimous consent, we could temporarily lay it aside.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I think we should have a quorum. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll. The Reading Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gay	McKellar	Smith, Md.
Beckham	Gerry	McLean	Smith, S. C.
Brandeggee	Hale	McNary	Smoot
Calder	Harding	Nelson	Spencer
Capper	Harris	New	Stanley
Chamberlain	Henderson	Norris	Sterling
Colt	Hitchcock	Overman	Sutherland
Comer	Jones, Wash.	Page	Swanson
Culberson	Kenyon	Phelan	Thomas
Curtis	Keyes	Phippis	Townsend
Dial	King	Pittman	Underwood
Dillingham	Lenroot	Poin Dexter	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Lodge	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Elkins	McCormick	Reed	Warren
France	McCumber	Sheppard	Williams

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

REPEAL OF WAR-TIME LEGISLATION.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXVI, I move that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 4388) to repeal certain war-time legislation, and for other purposes, and the bill (S. 4389) to repeal certain war-time legislation. I ask that this motion lie over under the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will lie on the table.

GOOD ROADS.

Mr. GAY. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which is referred all legislation pertaining to good roads throughout the United States, and in view of the fact that there is now pending before that committee a bill which has been introduced by Senator TOWNSEND, of Michigan, the chairman of the committee, which will add to the great system of roads already completed many miles through the various States of the Union, I feel, as one who is deeply interested in the question of good roads, that the present is a good time to briefly outline, for general information, what has been done in this connection and what is proposed for the future.

The question of good roads has been the keystone of civilization. The Government that perpetuated itself longer than any other in history was ancient Rome, and after the conquest of the world Augustus laid the foundation broad and deep for the continuance of Roman dominion by establishing a system of post roads. These roads were largely built by the legions, and so perfect was their construction that it is really surprising how quickly news was transmitted over the roads radiating out from Rome to the most remote Provinces. The roads were first intended for Government use alone, but in a very short period they became the means of travel and commerce by the populace and enabled such intermingling of the peoples of the various component parts of the great empire that the "Golden age of Rome," or as it was called the "Hundred years of peace," was largely due to it. Over these roads a traveler could leave Rome and go to the city of Antioch, in Syria, in less than six days. The Emperor Hadrian restored the discipline of the Roman Army by setting the legions, some 350,000 strong, to work in the construction of public roads in northern Africa, France, Spain, and Asia Minor. The rapid spread of Christianity in the first and second centuries was largely due to the facilities for traveling in every portion of the then known civilized world. Flourishing cities were built, commerce was extended to subject peoples who became reconciled to the Roman Government, so much so that they became a homogeneous part of the empire. The remains of these roads exerted a very powerful influence in the defeat of the Germans in France, as the allied troops were transported over these good old roads constructed by the Romans in the days of their supremacy in that country.

In England the almost impassable condition of the roads of 200 years ago retarded the development of British industry,

and furnished the means of outlawry so ably depicted by English authors of a later day.

The fathers of the American Republic, in building the foundation for this Government, saw the necessity of good roads. Gen. Washington, who commanded the armies of the Republic, and in his early youth as a surveyor had gone over the western portions of Virginia, impressed with the necessity for a highway to the interior, advocated the construction of a national highway, now called the old Cumberland Road, which received the first appropriation in 1806 for its construction. It was an act approved by President Jefferson providing for laying out and making a road from Cumberland through the State of Maryland and the State of Ohio.

The bill made complete specifications as to the form of road to be constructed, and appropriated \$30,000 for the expense of laying out said road. President Jefferson had received the consent of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia for laying out this much-desired road. By an act of Congress of April 21, 1806, authority was given to extend the road from a point near Cincinnati via Vincennes to St. Louis. From 1806 to 1844 Congress appropriated \$6,824,919.33 for this purpose and the road was used for a mail road.

So much had this subject impressed itself on the statesmen of the past that we find John C. Calhoun, who was the strictest constructionist of the Constitution, expressing his belief that the Federal Government should take a hand in building and improving highways, rivers, and canals, and introduced a bill to provide a fund for the construction of roads and canals, and while Secretary of War he made a report to the House in 1819 in which he said:

No object of the kind is more important and there is none to which State or individual capacity is more inadequate. It must be perfected by the General Government or not perfected at all.

Henry Clay advocated the building of national roads in a speech made in Congress in 1818.

Daniel Webster advocated the same proposition in 1830, in which he stated that he had arrived at the conclusion that the Government had power to accomplish this purpose.

President Jackson expressed himself in favor of public roads in a veto message in which he said that the "right of appropriation was not limited by the specified powers of the Constitution."

The Constitution itself vests Congress with the power in article 1, section 8, wherein it states—

The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

This section of the Constitution has been growing in practical importance with reference to public roads. President Arthur, in a message vetoing the river and harbor bill in 1882, declared that post roads and public highways are highways of commerce as much as are railroads or rivers and harbors. They are the small arteries of our commercial body extending out into the country and gathering up and bringing into the market, the railroad station, and the wharf the raw products which are the real constituent elements of our commerce. They are equally indispensable to our commercial growth and welfare, and are equally deserving of the fostering care of our Government.

The late Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, a profound student of the post offices and post roads system of the United States, in a speech in the Senate on April 24, 1908, summed up the immense benefit to the industrial interests of the people at large in the building of public roads, and the absolute necessity of bringing the products of the farm to the city consumer and the manufacturing interests at reasonable cost, which he concluded could only be provided for by a system of good public roads. As the railroads opened the wilderness of the West to the American farmer and made possible the creation of the great Commonwealths beyond the Mississippi, by furnishing adequate facilities for transportation, so the public roads have multiplied the development of the wilderness into farms and cities.

The introduction of electricity has prepared a new and rapid method of travel and transportation of material on every highway and byway of the country that can be reached by a good road, and has emphasized the necessity of good roads, roads that can be used at all seasons of the year and under all conditions of weather.

The most recent object lesson for the absolute necessity of good roads has been the congestion on the railways in the transportation of materials throughout the country. In fact, in many of the cities people would have been reduced to dire want had it not been for the facilities for bringing in food supplies by truck over good roads. And with the development of the country it is now no longer a question that there should be an extension of the railroads to carry the material, but that the people themselves should be enabled to move their products

rapidly from the farm and village to the city, and at times convenient to them and at small cost.

The most powerful interest in public roads has been stimulated by the high prices of farm lands adjacent to public roads. Not that these farms became more productive, but by reason of the decreased cost and the certainty of getting heavy material to market. Where the farmer on the ordinary country dirt road is often delayed for weeks for lack of a passable condition over the road with an ordinary team, and often when passable can only haul from a thousand to twelve hundred pounds, with a two-horse team he can now, on the good roads which are being constructed, haul from twenty-five to thirty-five hundred pounds in half the time formerly occupied. The additional saving in the wear and tear on the vehicle, harness, and team also forms a considerable factor in the decreased cost in bringing his products to market.

In Bulletin 393 of the United States Bureau of Public Roads is found an economical survey showing actual increase in values of farm lands adjacent to good roads. The variation has wide limits, but on a careful study carried on by the Government a conservative estimate shows that all of the arable lands in the United States would be enhanced in value as a result of general road improvement by at least \$10 an acre. The total increase for the 1,140,000,000 acres of tillable land would amount to \$5,700,000,000. Add to this total \$1 to represent the increase in value of each acre of non-tillable land, we have \$360,000,000 more, or a grand total of over \$6,000,000,000, a sufficient sum to build 300,000 miles of road on an average cost of \$20,000 per mile.

Now, as an actual fact within a few miles of this Capital City farm lands along the boulevard connecting Washington and Baltimore have increased in value since its construction and use from \$50 an acre to \$200 per acre, while equally good lands, and probably more productive, with equal improvements, more than a mile from the boulevard can be had at from \$50 to \$75 per acre.

It is an undisputed fact that as soon as a good road is finished and in use the value of farm lands doubles and frequently trebles in value.

In the past many enterprising communities constructed good roads for short distances and exacted toll, but these toll roads, while they were beneficial in a small degree to a few communities, became also a very serious burden to the traveling public and a heavy tax to the contiguous users.

There is a misconception as to the part the Federal Government plays in the construction of public roads. The act of July 11, 1916, the Bankhead bill, signed by President Wilson, provided an appropriation of \$75,000,000 for rural post routes, and made available at the rate of \$5,000,000 for 1917; \$10,000,000, for 1918; \$15,000,000, for 1919; \$20,000,000, for 1920; and \$25,000,000, for 1921. The basis of apportionment among the States is on the area and mileage of rural routes in the State. The Federal Government funds can be expended only for construction initiated by the State at 50 per cent of the value of roads and Government aid can not exceed \$20,000 per mile. There must also be a State highway commission in the State which participates in the fund. This requirement has been complied with by the States and has secured in the various States trained road engineers wherever the fund is expended and the supervision under them of the construction of the best durable available roads for the money expended. It has also secured the popular support among the people in the various States for road building by their appropriation of self-imposed taxation by popular vote wherever the subject has been thoroughly discussed and its advantages are known.

Up to 1915 the total expenditures for roads and bridges by the States and local governments in the United States are estimated at \$267,000,000.

It has been estimated that the fund available for the highway improvement program by the States and the United States for the year 1920 is in excess of \$600,000,000. This shows the great growth and increase in the popular demand for good roads and the confidence the people have in their highway departments, and the absolute necessity for securing good roads. Many projects have been submitted by States which the Secretary of Agriculture could not approve because of his doubt of their post-office status. The Secretary is now cooperating, through the Bureau of Public Roads, with the advisory committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials for the purpose of securing the greatest uniformity and greatest economical construction of these roads.

The Post Office appropriation bill of February 28, 1919, carried an additional appropriation of \$200,000,000 for the construction of Federal-aided roads, which is made available in installments of \$50,000,000 immediately; \$75,000,000 for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

From reliable sources it is now certain that a program which has definitely located roads, provided specifications for the system of construction and money appropriated for the same, will be completed in the course of the next six years at a cost of \$3,000,000,000. With the increasing interest now growing into enthusiasm throughout the entire country, it is safe to predict that this immense sum will even be doubled in the course of that period of time.

During the past year there have been built 55,550,000 square yards of concrete roads; 50,000,000 square yards of bituminous macadam, and 12,000,000 square yards of brick road. The cost is from twenty to twenty-eight thousand per mile for concrete, and thirty-five to forty-five thousand per mile for brick.

In the State of Louisiana the subject of good-roads construction was taken up by the people 10 years prior to the Federal aid act, and from that time a number of the parishes began the construction of improved highways, independent of Federal or State aid by special taxation voted by the people in their local road districts and parishes. Since that date there has been expended for roads under supervision of the State highway commission the following sums:

In the year 1916, \$323,983.30; in the year 1917, \$369,972.64; in the year 1918, even during the war, \$541,241.65; and in the year 1919, \$918,047.68.

There is now under contract at present projects which will cost \$5,172,411, making a total of \$7,325,756.27 expended for road construction.

There is now under construction in the State 505 miles under the control of the highway and Federal authorities. And in addition to this 505 miles, a number of parishes are building roads of first-class character, independent of State and Federal aid, State aid being extremely limited. The people have taxed themselves to build these roads by popular vote of the road districts or the parishes, and every taxpayer expresses his will for incurring the expenditure.

During the year 1919 there was voted by the various parishes and road districts in the State of Louisiana \$11,946,000 for highway construction. Add to this sum the Federal aid and the State aid with what is being constructed independently by the various parishes, it means the construction of 2,500 miles of good roads in the State.

The good-roads project for Louisiana embraces the building of 2,500 miles of first-class roads which will reach every parish in the State by various roads radiating from the city of New Orleans, the great metropolis of the Gulf.

The Jefferson highway, which has already been laid out from Winnipeg, Manitoba, through the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, will form the great midway continental highway of the United States, and will furnish a system of rapid transportation for travel and freight for this immense area of great production, and will lessen the cost and save time in bringing the products of the country to the ship side. A considerable portion of this highway is under construction in the various States between New Orleans and Manitoba. The State of Louisiana will build 410 miles of this highway in ample time to connect, and probably in advance of the complete construction from the Gulf to Manitoba. The Dixie highway and other great roads are in course of construction.

As an evidence of the determination of the people to have the best and most experienced engineers, it may be well to say in passing that the parish of Caddo alone, in the State of Louisiana, pays its highway engineer \$7,000 per annum, which is larger than the amount now being paid by the United States Government to its director of public roads.

In that particular parish road building began some eight years ago by the levying of a \$500,000 tax, which, after its expenditure, was supplemented by another vote of another \$500,000, and the parish is now expending another half million, and they have a complete, durable highway from the Arkansas State line from the north to the south end of the parish, 90 miles, this being on the eastern side. Another completed road runs 45 miles to the north, through the western portion of the parish, and one from the city of Shreveport to the Texas line, 22 miles, and another to the southeast toward the city of Mansfield, 48 miles distant.

The economy in transporting products of the oil country, its heavy machinery, and vast amount of material used in construction has paid a great profit on the investment to the public and enhanced the assessable values in the parish, so that the assessment has increased more than 300 per cent in the last five years, and not a murmur against the cost of this marvelous improvement.

The spirit for public-road building has become intense throughout the entire State. People along the banks of the Mississippi River, who are subject to disastrous floods from breaks in the levees, are convinced that the construction of good roads along the banks of the river means a better insurance against crevasses and overflows, by reason of the fact that a prompt shipment of material to the weak points in the levee where the danger of a break is probable will perhaps save millions of acres from the destructive waters of the mighty river, and the saving of the great crops of sugar, rice, and cotton is worth infinitely more than the comparatively insignificant cost of good-roads construction for a road to be used in case of an emergency.

For more than 30 years the people of Louisiana have cheerfully borne heavy taxes for the building of levees in order to save the appalling losses which from time to time have visited them and destroyed the fruits of the industry and thrift of the people to the value of enormous sums.

In addition to carrying on the ordinary expense of their State government in making great improvements in their public-school system by State and local taxation, the State, from April 20, 1918, to April 20, 1920, expended \$4,368,937.26 in the construction of levees.

The people of Louisiana are a great constructive people. They have been schooled by their long warfare with the greatest physical obstructions that ever confronted any people, but with many hearts they have grappled every great problem which faced them and have successfully achieved a victory which comes only to those who have the enduring virtues of a superior race. And now having been in the vanguard of good-roads construction they are determined to remain at the head of the procession in this absorbing work, which has become nation-wide, and which means to this great country development, prosperity, and security, which will remain and abide with the Nation until the end of time.

RECLASSIFICATION OF POSTAL SALARIES.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, at 4 o'clock the members of the Joint Commission on the Readjustment of Postal Salaries are to meet for the purpose of signing the report and agreeing upon a bill. It is very desirable that the report and the bill accompanying it be presented to the Senate to-day and properly referred; but before the report and the bill are brought to the Senate Chamber the Senate may have taken a recess or adjourned.

I desire, therefore, to ask unanimous consent that if meanwhile, before the report and the bill are presented, the Senate has adjourned or taken a recess, they may be filed and properly referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. I desire also to ask unanimous consent that 5,000 additional copies of the report and 1,000 additional copies of the bill be printed for the use of the joint commission. I understand that that will come within the limit of the appropriation allowed.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, do I understand that the Senator asks unanimous consent that if the report comes into the Chamber after the Senate has adjourned or taken a recess—

Mr. STERLING. After adjournment or after a recess, it may be filed and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think anything like that has ever been done before, nor do I think we could do it.

Mr. STERLING. I understand that that course has already been taken in the House. They, anticipating the same situation in the House that may arise here, have asked for and obtained unanimous consent in the House, and I thought a similar course might be taken here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEPARD in the chair). The Chair suggests that the Senator make his report now and hand it in later.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator if this bill is the one that is referred to in the correspondence which all Senators are getting about readjustment of the salaries of postal employees?

Mr. STERLING. That evidently is the very bill.

Mr. KENYON. If we adjourn, there will be no opportunity to act on that bill at this session. I should like to ask the Senator if he feels, in view of that situation, that Congress should adjourn without adjusting the question of the salaries of postal employees?

Mr. STERLING. Hardly. My impression is that the bill will be disposed of during the present week. I believe that it will be. At any rate, that is the hope and the expectation of all the members of the joint commission.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question? What is the additional amount of cost that will be devolved upon the Government by this bill?

Mr. STERLING. I can not tell the Senator just now what will be the additional cost. I may say, in a general way, that the increases perhaps will be disappointing to the employees and also, perhaps, disappointing to some of the officials of the Post Office Department. The commission has sought to find the safe middle ground between parsimony on the one side and extravagance on the other side in the salaries provided.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, does the Senator know what 5,000 additional copies of the report will cost? I ask the question not because they should not be printed, and particularly if they are wanted, but because they must come within the \$200 limit by the action of the Senate.

Mr. STERLING. I do not know just what they will cost, save that I asked the printing clerk here on the floor awhile ago, and told him about how many pages I thought would be in the report, and he said he thought it would easily come within the limit allowed.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator, then, will modify his request so as to ask that there shall be 5,000 copies printed, or so many thereof as will come within the limit of cost of \$200, I have no objection.

Mr. STERLING. I modify the request accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request as modified is agreed to.

Mr. STERLING subsequently said: By direction of the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries, authorized by section 3 of an act approved February 28, 1919, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes, I submit the preliminary report on salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service with a view to the reclassification and readjustment of salaries on an equitable basis, accompanied by a bill, which I ask to have referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The bill (S. 4475) to reclassify postmasters and employees of the Postal Service and readjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. STERLING. I ask that 1,000 additional copies of the bill be printed for the use of the joint commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I understand that there has been a unanimous-consent agreement entered into whereby we are to vote upon the Armenian resolution to-morrow at 4 o'clock. I observe nothing in that agreement which requires that we shall consider the resolution involved continuously until to-morrow. I do not know whether or not there is any Senator present who desires to speak on the subject now. If I thought there were I should not make the motion which I intend to make, but if there is no Senator now ready to speak on the resolution I wish to have the pension bill taken up.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TOWNSEND in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I call the attention of the Senator from North Dakota and also of the Chair to the fact that there is pending a motion to proceed to the consideration of the magnesite tariff bill. Some discussion arose about the matter to which the Senator from North Dakota has referred, as to the parliamentary status of the Armenian resolution, and as to whether or not it could be laid aside upon motion. I made the motion, and it was succeeded by that discussion and by the address which has just been made by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. GAY]. If it is in order, I shall ask to have a vote upon the motion.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I do not understand how there could be a pending motion when we are discussing the other matter, which is the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of the opinion that the regular order being Senate concurrent resolution No. 27, upon which it has been agreed to vote at 4 o'clock to-morrow, any motion to take up business at this time would displace that order and would be contrary to the spirit of the agreement. The Chair is of the opinion, however, that by unanimous consent the regular order could be temporarily laid aside and some other matter could be taken up.

Mr. McCUMBER. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President. Could not the same end be accomplished by a motion to temporarily lay the unfinished business aside, the effect of which would be exactly the same, merely the temporary laying aside of the pending business, so that it may be brought up again at any time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of the opinion that that could not be done; that it would be a violation of the unanimous-consent agreement. If the Senator from North Dakota should ask unanimous consent to lay aside temporarily the unfinished business and to consider the measure he has in mind and it should be granted, then it would be in order to take up his bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will conform to the suggestion of the Chair and ask unanimous consent that the pending measure may be temporarily laid aside for the consideration of Calendar No. 528, being House bill 12530, which is the private omnibus pension bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent that the regular order be temporarily laid aside, and that the pension bill to which he refers may be taken up. Is there objection?

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, before agreeing to the request, I should like to ask a question. What is the bill which the Senator from North Dakota desires to have taken up?

Mr. McCUMBER. It is the omnibus pension bill.

Mr. KENYON. Is it a matter which will take very much time?

Mr. McCUMBER. It will take a little time, I assume, because I understand that the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] objects to a number of the cases which are included in the bill; desires a vote upon some of them; and wishes further to discuss others.

I wish to say to the Senator from Iowa, however, that many of the items which are included in the amended omnibus bill are items which have been on the calendar since last September. We have not passed any of them during the winter or up to the present time, holding them all in abeyance until the Fuller bill should be passed, and then eliminating from the total number of cases before the Senate all that would be taken care of by the Fuller pension bill.

Mr. KENYON. I shall not object to the consideration of the bill, but a motion has been filed to reconsider the minimum wage bill, which was passed on Monday last, and I am anxious that that motion shall be disposed of.

Mr. McCUMBER. I hope that we shall be able to consider the matter referred to by the Senator, and that there will be no objection to taking up the pension bill at this time, unless some Senator may desire to speak at the present time upon the pending measure. In that event I should not, of course, urge the consideration of the pension bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I shall not object to the request of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] to proceed with the consideration of the pension bill. By that I do not mean to say that I assent to the passage of the bill, and I am speaking now merely for the purpose of combating a statement made by the Senator, or at least the inference to be deduced therefrom, that the Senator from Utah objected to some of the claims contained in the bill for which the Senator from North Dakota asks consideration. I object to substantially all of the items of appropriation in that bill, carrying 600 or 700 private pension claims. I shall not ask for a vote, as I stated to the Senator the other day, upon all of the items, but only upon two or three groups, and I shall probably desire to discuss, not each item—for if I should undertake to do that it would take several days—but some of the items in each group, and to call the attention of the Senate to them. It will probably take some little time, however, to discuss the various items to which I desire to call attention.

If the Senator will pardon me, however, I should like the Senator to yield, if he will, to enable the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER], if he desires, to call up for immediate consideration and passage the bill to which he called the attention of the Senate a few days ago and to which I then objected. I objected to the consideration of the measure because it was entirely new, I was not familiar with its terms, and, as I gathered from him, the bill contained provisions different from what upon an examination of the bill I found were contained in it. After examining the measure, I desire to say that I think it is meritorious, and I shall be glad to do anything I can to aid the Senator from Washington in securing its consideration and passage. I will add that I do not refer to the magnesite bill, but to the bill for the relief of soldiers enlisted for service in Siberia.

Mr. McCUMBER. If there is no objection to doing so, the bill to which the Senator from Utah refers may be taken up at any time, but I should like at least to call up the bill to which I refer and get the legislation started in order that the Senator may present his objections. I think he told me the other day he would probably take half an hour in discussing the matter; but I should like to have the bill considered and disposed of, if possible, for it covers a great many cases and

many of the individuals who are affected by it are in indigent circumstances and are very old and feeble. I think we ought to put the bill through at this session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I should like to ask the Senator from North Dakota a question. The cases included in the bill of which he is in charge are not covered, as I understand, by the general pension bill recently passed.

Mr. McCUMBER. They are cases that would not be covered by the general pension legislation; they are cases of an extreme and necessitous character.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. What is the total carried by the bill for the special cases?

Mr. McCUMBER. The total appropriation, I think, will amount to about \$148,000, provided the recipients of the benefits under the bill live a year.

Mr. WARREN. Some of them have died while the bill has been pending.

Mr. McCUMBER. But experience indicates that probably half of them will pass away during the year; and the added expense to the Government would really be nothing, because, taking the number of deaths of beneficiaries of special bills in a single year, the amount saved is very much more than the amount that has ever been granted in any year under special pension acts.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Am I correct in my impression that a great many of the special cases which were heretofore on the calendar were taken care of under the general pension bill recently enacted by Congress?

Mr. McCUMBER. Three-fourths of them were taken care of in that legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any objection?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I shall make no objection, but I hope the Senator will follow it up by calling for the consideration of the bill which is designed to pension some of the regular soldiers and officers.

Mr. McCUMBER. I certainly intend to do so.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 12530) granting pensions and increases of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment.

The Reading Clerk proceeded to read the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I want to take this occasion, since I do not know when I may have another opportunity, to call the attention of the Senate to a condition existing throughout the country of which I am sure the Members of this body are not fully appreciative.

The so-called high cost of living has had such an effect upon the people of this country that I am sure they have not properly analyzed just what are its causes, and, not having the conditions of the problem clearly defined in their minds, they are not prepared to apply the proper solution.

It is needless for me to refer to the unprecedented influx of gold into this country, antedating our entrance into the war but immediately subsequent to the outbreak of the World War. We were in a position at that time to furnish in larger measure than any other nation, perhaps, the great necessities of the world to meet the conflict that was then raging. It was not so much a question of the price that these articles would cost as a question of getting the articles; so that the resources of the nations involved in this conflict were strained to their utmost and gold poured into America in exchange for the things that were essential to the prosecution of the war.

That there was profiteering at the expense of our European friends goes without saying. When it was known that it was a question of getting the material rather than the price of the material, when the issues of life and death, nationally speaking, were at stake, no time was left for bargaining. It was simply a question of time and not a question of cost. The consequence was that an unfortunate condition was precipitated by circumstances over which it seemed that no one had control. Labor was to be enticed to enter into the production of these things wanted abroad.

Fabulous prices, as compared with the wages they had previously received, were offered. Every vocation and avocation that employed manual labor was stripped to the bone, and these great war enterprises were fostered in order to supply the needs of those in dire distress abroad.

This went on for more than two years, prices mounting because the things that were needed for war were the basis of the things needed in the ordinary commercial pursuits in this country. Then, when we entered the war the same necessity gripped us, because the war in Europe had gone on for so long

a time that those who were our allies were bled white, and when we entered the war it was only a question of time and not a question of expense. The consequence was that we entered under the same conditions that Europe had found herself, and prices mounted and mounted, and the very basis of living in this country was jeopardized, because from forest and field and factory were drafted those who were supplying the necessities of life to the population of this country and put into the production of those things that were essential to meet the crisis impending in Europe. It is true that under the new banking and currency law every pound of available wealth, every yard, every system of measuring wealth in this country, was met adequately by our flexible system of banking and currency, so that the whole wealth of this country was mobilized under these high prices in order to carry on the war.

Now, Mr. President, the war is past. Prices for the necessities of life have risen from two prime causes—one, the unprecedented demand for labor at these exorbitant prices and the other the consequent scarcity of the necessities of life, caused both by the season and by the drafting of the producers into the war.

Here we are now; the armistice has been declared and the high cost of living is still at its peak. Profiteering has been charged, and doubtless has gone on, but it has been more universal than those who speak of profiteering have cared to define or have defined. From the bootblack on the street corner to the most intricate form of manufacture things have risen *pari passu*, so that it is a question of a higher plane of prices universally. It did not happen just in a minute, because when the demand was made for labor, and the wage of the laborer rose, the thing that the laborer produced rose, and the consequence was that that which he produced in every department went up comparatively with it, so that the purchasing power of the dollar, as has been said, was cut half in two, and the shoe black who had been living on his nickel a shine found that he either had to charge a dime or go on half rations, and he charged the dime. The man who has been working for \$100 a month and buying a \$50 suit found that when he went with his \$100 he had to do without a suit, and he must of necessity get more for his time; and, outside of a few salaried men, there was a relative rise, so that in the division of the circulating wealth that we had there was no very exceptional condition. The multimillionaire and those that were farthest removed from him just had their relative positions changed in the mounting prices.

Now, the war is over. The armistice has been declared. There is no crisis confronting us, no urgent demand for the production of anything, save one thing, and that is the bread and meat of this country. We have sufficient of manufactures to tide us over the period of reconstruction. Men can patch their old suits and patch their old shoes and make them do another day or another year, but they can not patch their breakfast and dinner and make them do for the morrow; and the cry of this country now is for the necessities of human food.

What is the condition that now confronts us? Our banking people, the Federal reserve people, seem to think that at this time it is incumbent upon them—and it doubtless is—to join in this great warfare against high prices. Now, every man in this country knows that when everything is said and done the development of this country and its prosperity depend fundamentally upon credit, and credit depends entirely upon the system by which the credit is granted and sustained. Therefore, whoever has charge of the management and the manipulation of the currency of this country has charge of its development and prosperity.

We were all proud of the fact that we had passed a law that met the stupendous strain of a World War, that financed America without impeding its progress and development domestically, that financed Europe, and during the period of that war the failures of the national banks of this country rapidly decreased until in 1919, when our banking system was put to the severest test to which a banking system could be put, there was not a single national bank failure in America involving a dollar's loss to a depositor. In addition to that, the Federal Reserve System during this period not only gradually decreased the number of bank failures, but it was the basis upon which the bank resources of this country have increased an average of over 600 per cent.

In addition to that, not only had they increased 600 per cent, but the Federal Reserve System itself, according to the best information I can get, made 108 per cent profit.

As I said, we are confronted with a condition unparalleled in the history of this country, so far as bread and meat are concerned. I interrogated the Secretary of Agriculture to know what was the supply of labor this year as compared with

last year, and his reply to me was that it was 72 per cent of normal, numerically speaking, but as to its efficiency it was impossible to tell, in that those who were left to produce the agricultural products of this country were largely women and children and old men.

Of course, young, vigorous men, who heretofore have tilled the farms, are not going to stay on the farms under the conditions which now confront us. Why should they? They, like some of us, have mistaken plenty of money for wealth, and the possibility of obtaining with ease the necessities of life. But we are rapidly approaching the place where we will find out that wealth counted in gold and silver and in circulating money does not mean bread and meat, or the other necessities of life.

Young, vigorous men, with scarcely any training at all, in the towns and villages and cities of this country, can command six and seven and eight and nine dollars a day, working eight hours a day, and is it to be thought that any man, governed by common sense, is going to forego that and go to a farm where the highest return is scarcely half that, if half, and then, when he has labored from 12 to 14 hours a day at half the pay he could get elsewhere, depend upon the other man for the price of the thing he produces? Is it any wonder that our farms are left tenantless, that our fields are left uncultivated, by the thrifty, the young, the enterprising, when eight hours a day and from six to eight dollars a day is beckoning to him?

Which one of us here to-day, charged with the duty of legislating when necessary, and providing means when necessary to avert a calamity which is impending, or if we have not the legislative power, agreeing to call attention to it—which one of us would advise a young man to-day to go and engage in agricultural pursuits, at \$2.50 or \$3 a day, or, if he is running it on his own responsibility, to incur now an indebtedness for high-priced implements to work his farm, for high-priced fertilizer to fertilize his farm, for high-priced labor to aid in cultivating his farm, and then have to wait six long months before he gets a commercial asset to meet the liabilities, then to take the proceeds, after the investment of his money in these high-priced articles, and put them on the market at the say-so of the other man? The consequence is that our agricultural labor is absolutely decimated.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, the Senator is discussing a very practical question, and he puts his finger on the trouble, in my opinion—that it can not be expected that agricultural products will reduce in price, or even stay where they are, if men in other lines of employment are paid double and treble what the worker on the farm is paid. Yet, if the job on the farm is made attractive enough to induce people to abandon the industries in which they are paid three or four times what they are paid on the farm, how can the owner of the farm, and the employer of farm labor at those trebled prices, hope to reduce the price of his product?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That is the very point I am coming to now.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I understand. I have simply amplified a little the subject the Senator was discussing. I am waiting in anxious anticipation, and I know I can greatly profit by listening to the Senator's remedy for this condition.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Certainly the remedy is not the one which is being applied now. I said in an interview which I gave out to the press several months ago that I knew that if the patriotism of certain individuals could be appealed to—which I knew was idle to ask—if those engaged in nonessential manufacture or production, those who are engaged in the manufacture of things which are not absolutely essential, could be induced to desist, and if they could not, then if our banking and currency law were of such a form—and after reading and studying it, it seemed to me that it was in a manner amenable to that construction—there should be a restriction of accommodation to such enterprises.

But in applying what they consider the power they have, they have absolutely intensified the condition under which we are now laboring.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the Senator is now, I presume, referring to the order of the Federal Reserve Board increasing the discount rate.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Yes; that is what I am coming to now.

Mr. NORRIS. I am laboring still under the impression that under section 4 of the Federal reserve act the Federal Reserve Board had it within their power to issue an order which would go down and even reach the member bank, to discriminate in the kinds of credit it could extend. For instance, it could say to a member bank, "You will not be entitled to rediscount your paper here if you are extending credit to speculators. It is

your duty to extend credit," let us say, "to those who are producing food, and your duty to refuse credit, or at least any additional credit, and draw down a little of what you have extended to those who are engaging in nonessential business and who want the money for nonessential things." Does the Senator agree with me?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I do.

Mr. NORRIS. If they have that power, then it seems to me that if they would exercise it, to a great extent it would remedy the condition, would it not?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That was my impression.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator will permit me, I would like to relate an actual interview I had with a farmer on this very point. A man whom I have known for nearly 20 years, who was operating quite a large farm, engaged in the raising of wheat and corn and hogs and cattle, in a locality where it is necessary to use a great deal of fertilizer, came into my office a few weeks ago and was talking about the situation, and about this order of the Federal Reserve Board.

He told me that several weeks ago he went to his bank and tried to borrow \$500 for the purpose of buying fertilizer, which the Senator will realize is one of the things the farmers have to do now, and they have to wait until their crop is marketed before they pay for it.

It is a credit which is very common at this time of the year where they use fertilizer, and it is very desirable for the good of the whole country that it should be extended. Notwithstanding the fact that the banker said the farmer was good, and I know personally that he was perfectly good, they declined to allow him anything, and told him that on account of the Federal reserve efforts to curtail loans and draw in and contract in all directions they could not let him have anything.

He was a little suspicious of it, felt that it was not quite right; he wanted to try it out and test the program. So he drove around to an automobile dealer in the same town, whom he knew very well and who knew him very well, and he said to the automobile man, "My automobile is getting old and I ought to get a new automobile. I would like to talk with you about it."

The automobile man said, "All right." He showed him an automobile, looked his old machine over, and told him how much he would allow him for it. Then the farmer said to him, "Well, I have not got the cash. I will have to wait until I harvest my crop in reality, so that I would have to buy it on time." The automobile man said, "That is all right. Your note is perfectly good. Give me your note and take out the new machine."

Then he said to the dealer, "Do you do that with everybody?" He said, "I do that with everybody who is good. I recognize that your note is good, and I do that with anyone whose note is as good as yours." The farmer said, "Are you able to carry all of us who want new automobiles?"

He said, "Oh, no; I could not carry any of you, but I will take your note to the bank as soon as I get it and get cash on it."

Of course, in reality the farmer did not want to buy an automobile, and he left the dealer; but he concluded, and it seems to me he reached the logical conclusion, that in some way, somewhere, this was worked so that if a man wanted to borrow money for the purpose of increasing production and helping to decrease the cost of living he could not get it, but if he wanted to buy something which was manufactured and handled and owned by a business man, if he wanted to buy a new automobile for a joy ride, he could get all the money he wanted.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, every man here knows that the most timid thing in the world is money, and everybody knows that when the Federal Reserve Board sent out notice that the banks must retrench they knew who would have to retrench. When they were required to reduce their line of credit, everything moving along the line of least resistance, whose line of credit would they first reduce?

Mr. NORRIS. Now, let me interrupt the Senator further with this illustration. Is there any doubt, in the judgment of the Senator, that under the law as it stands now they could have issued an order so that the banker would have run the risk of not being able to get any credit if he loaned to the man who wanted to buy an automobile, but would have no difficulty whatever in rediscounting his paper if he loaned to a man who wanted to buy fertilizer?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I think not, Mr. President. The fact of the business is this, that in the attempt to lower the cost of living they have done two things, one to raise the rate of interest, so as to make borrowing as unenticing as

possible; and the other is to absolutely refuse loans, as they say, on certain characters of business.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STERLING in the chair). Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. SMOOT. I might recite an experience I myself had the other day with a loan in New York, which does not altogether substantiate the fact that this is the only class of loans which are being denied.

I will say to the Senator that I indorsed the note of a certain business man—a thing which I do not do very often—for \$56,000. The other day the note fell due, and there was no extension on any part of it. It had to be paid that day, no matter what sacrifices might have to be made, and it was paid. These calls of loans are not only made in the case of the farmer, but every business man in the United States is suffering from the calling of loans now. When you see advertisements in the papers of a cut of from 25 to 33½ per cent in prices in order to induce the purchase of merchandise, you may put it down immediately that it is because loans held by the merchants have been called by the banks. There is an extension of credit beyond what they claim they ought to give.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The purpose for which I call the attention of the Senate to this matter is that it does seem to me that this body of men do not clearly differentiate between artificial production and natural production. The artificial producer is a manufacturer. He has control of his seasons, he has control of his output. At the end of every 12 or 24 hours he has a commercial asset to meet his commercial liabilities in producing that asset. If danger threatens his business, he can instantly begin to retrench; he can gauge the crop he is going to produce to the pound or the yard, and the quality of it, and he can control the price of it; while the natural producer, the man who furnishes your table and mine with the bread and meat that we eat, must assume for six months liabilities that he is morally and legally bound to meet and then depend upon conditions outside of himself and beyond his control as to the quality and the quantity of the thing that he produces. In addition to that he has no voice in the price of the product.

So that in the spring, when he has contracted for all his high-priced fertilizer, all his high-priced implements to cultivate his farm, when he has contracted for his high-priced labor to help cultivate it, he has assumed a liability that he must meet, while over the assets that he produces he has no control with reference either to quantity or quality or price.

Now, in this day of readjustment, in the spring of 1920, the farmers of this country are called upon to produce foodstuffs to meet the fearful shortage not only in America but in the world. What is happening right now? I have a letter in my pocket that I wish to read, which will give some intimation as to the condition of affairs. It is from one of the best farmers in my State. I read:

MY DEAR SENATOR: You are probably familiar with the action of the Federal Reserve Board in shutting off loans and refusing to rediscount paper for the national banks. This situation will prove quite embarrassing to farmers and others as well who are depending on the banks for money to buy supplies and pay for labor. Our labor is already short and demanding high wages, and we can not hope to hold them unless we are able to pay them promptly for their work. If there is any way for us to get around the present emergency, I would thank you to suggest it, as I know quite a good many farmers who are greatly embarrassed by the present situation.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. KING. If I understand the letter which the Senator has just read, the complaint seems to be that the Federal Reserve Board, if it has not discriminated in the discounting of paper, at least has refused to encourage the making of loans to farmers and has refused to take farmers' paper when transmitted by the member bank making the loan upon that paper.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I think in order to be fair to the Federal reserve bank—

Mr. KING. I wish to know if that is being done.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. No; I think it is not. The Federal reserve bank in its zeal to deflate—and if I had the time this afternoon I should like to discuss the misnomer of what we call inflation—in order to bring about deflation and in order to lower the cost of living, is desirous that the productive elements in the country shall receive all the assistance that they can while the nonessentials and nonproductive industries shall be curtailed. But when they send out a blanket request that the banks of the country shall retrench and shall lessen their lines of credit, the banks are going to use their discretion, and it is not likely if Mr. A. is engaged in a non-

essential production and has vast wealth and vast resources and has kept a big balance in the bank from year to year that he is going to be called upon to remove his note in this emergency, while the farmer who has no resources save the little crop that he may have on hand or the prospect of making one will be the first man to feel this tightening of credit.

It is for that reason that I am making this plea. A banker down in my State who is required to retrench necessarily looks around to see where he can do it with the greatest amount of thrift to himself, and the consequence is that he eliminates those lines of credit that to him are not gilt-edged and better for him as a banker.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. McCORMICK. When would the Senator have the deflation begin? To what time would he postpone it?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I would not postpone deflation at all, but I would certainly have an absolute unmistakable utterance from the Federal Reserve Board and some practical method suggested by them by which deflation would be taken along lines that would not jeopardize the fullest production of the necessities of life in this country. I think they are like Paul said about the Jews. I think they use the zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. They ought to have some plan and put into operation some plan that would absolutely be practicable in retrenching along lines that would not reflect disastrously in the matter of production.

Mr. McCORMICK. Precisely. I am agreed with the Senator. Along what line would he have them proceed?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. They seem to have the power under section 4 and under an amendment which was placed on the Federal reserve law some six weeks or two months ago. I think the Senator will recall the amendment. I intended to have something to say about that amendment, how in its very workings, if applied to any considerable section, it would result disastrously on notes, drafts, or bills issued for agricultural purposes, because right now in the spring, when farmers want to pay off in cash—and you can not get your help on credit, but Saturday night you must pay, and you must meet your cash payments for fertilizers and implements, and you must discount your notes in order to get that cash—what is going to be the result if, in this general deflation, the bank says, "Our line of credit is exhausted and we are called upon to retrench, and we can not accommodate you." Then what about production in this country?

Mr. McCORMICK. Do I understand the Senator, then, to agree that the Reserve Board should exercise its influence to induce a restriction of credits now employed in the production of things not necessary to the life of the country and its people?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I do; and then get a practical rule by which, in trying to do that, they do not destroy the essential production of the country.

Mr. McCORMICK. Then, does not the Senator believe that the conference held by the Reserve Board some two weeks ago ought to have been held some three months ago, in order to mobilize the credits to move the crops this year?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I wish to state that the thing that alarms me now is this. My attention was called to this illustration, as it was an actual case in hand:

A merchant in a little village, my home, had contracted for supplies for the farmers. The tobacco crop will soon be moving. He wanted to lay in a supply against the harvesting and sale of the tobacco crop. He went to the bank to get his note discounted to meet the payments, the 30 or 60 day discounts, and he could not get a penny. The farmers were diversifying, under the advice of the Agricultural Department, in order to meet the ravages of the boll weevil in the planting of tobacco. Here is this merchant prepared to help them in food and in sustaining their needs in the way of extending credit, but when he goes to the bank he can not get a penny. Why?

It was because the psychological effect of this move to restrict panics is sweeping the country, and the most timid thing in commercial life is the cash, and when there is the least danger of its power being restricted it seeks cover. The Federal Reserve Board should see to it that there is issued not only a request, but they should work out some plan by which the banks of the country will be encouraged to lend as liberally as possible to the producers of the country at the lowest possible rate of interest.

The men upon whom we are depending to feed and clothe the country are the men who know the least about banking and have the least credit. Unless we give them to understand now in the spring of 1920 that the high cost of the fertilizer

which they buy, the high cost of wages that they have paid, the high cost of the implements that they have to buy will be taken care of as nearly as can be by the banks extending them loans, we need not be surprised if the farmer retrenches and says, "I will only plant so much as will take care of me and mine." He is a human being.

What kind of a business man would you call him if in this springtime he were to buy all that is necessary in order to produce his crop and compete in the market for labor to gather that crop, and then under this impulse and drive of the banking institutions of the country to drive things down he would know that in the fall, when he goes to capitalize his assets to repay for these things bought at the peak, that he may be left, as he has heretofore been left, with the privilege of going back and making another crop without any profit?

Mr. KING. Mr. President—

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. I was talking with a banker some weeks ago, and he stated that credit was being denied to agriculturists where it ought to be extended, and he insisted that the agriculturists of the United States had been so prosperous that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them needed no loans from banks in order to finance their operations or to aid them in planting or removing their crops. I should like to ask the Senator, because he is familiar with agricultural conditions in the United States, as much, perhaps, as any man in the Senate, whether or not that condition described by that banker is correct?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. No.

Mr. KING. Or whether or not their condition is such that they need credit now and need money from the banks in order to carry on their usual spring operations?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Why, that answers itself. There may be here and there one or two who have sufficient to take care of themselves, but the great rank and file of the farmers to-day feel like they are rich because they have been able to pay themselves one time out of debt, but they have nothing ahead.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate to this fact: There goes out an order from the bank that we must retrench in all lines, and a merchant is called and he has to meet his 30 or 60 day paper and therefore can not get the discount. What does he do?

Every Senator here knows that practically all other business outside of agriculture is organized—perhaps not all but the bulk of it is organized. So whenever a merchant loses on a bill of goods he charges that loss on to the next bill, and thus recoups himself. Whenever you raise the interest to 7 per cent, when a merchant has been paying 5 per cent, he charges the extra 2 per cent on the shirt which he sells you and the shoes which he sells me. If there comes a loss to him by virtue of some one stealing something from him, he has the privilege of distributing it here and there over his goods, and so recoups himself for the loss. From what can the farmer recoup when he incurs a loss? It is impossible and impracticable for him, particularly so far as the great staple crops of the country are concerned, to fix the price of the product which he sells. If he could do so, I should not be on the floor of the Senate this afternoon pleading for the people who feed and clothe this country. They have no power to control the prices of that which we eat and that which we wear, which they produce.

When a bank raises the rate of interest, when the manipulator of the prices of his product puts those prices down, where does he recoup? He recoups by taking his children out of school, and thereby increasing the illiteracy of the country; he recoups by taking the conveniences out of his home and foregoing those things which make civilized life pleasant and happy; he recoups by taking up the burden of poverty and ignorance, and going back once again to mother earth to produce more bread and more meat, more food for the people.

The time is coming—I hope and trust that it is here now—when the agriculturists of this country shall demand a square deal in this important matter. When the rate of interest is raised, do you suppose the merchant is going to lose anything by it? How long would he stay in business if he did? Do you suppose the banker is going to lose anything by it? How long would he be in the banking business if he did so? Do you suppose the wholesaler, the retailer, or the jobber is going to lose one penny by it? They each charge it up in the price of the article which they have to sell, in the shape of money or merchandise, while the producer of the raw material is the man from whom it is ultimately extracted. Hence to-day, with every vocation and avocation save agriculture overrun with labor and paying labor fabulous prices, the farmer is unable to secure labor with which to cultivate the fields of America,

although upon his activity and industry our prosperity depends.

Mr. President, I am standing here this afternoon to say that the last amendment which we passed to the banking and currency law giving the Federal Reserve Board the power to restrict the amount of paper which a member bank may discount to a percentage of the capital and surplus of that bank, and when that percentage is exhausted then to gradually increase the rate of interest, will operate, as it is now operating, to restrict the necessary credit and capital necessary to the industrial and agricultural centers of the country, and, in my opinion, will work a disaster that can not be calculated.

Under the law as heretofore administered a member bank was not restricted to its capital and surplus, but if it accepted a certain kind of paper it could accommodate those who were developing agriculture and the necessary industries almost without limit. Now, under the amendment of the law every bank can, with the approval of the board, be restricted, so far as credits are concerned, to an amount equal to its capital and surplus, and when it has gone beyond that be subjected to a progressive and graduated tax that may make a loan prohibitive.

Mr. KING. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I do.

Mr. KING. It is some time since I looked at the figures which show the number of State banks and private institutions that are in operation and the number of banks that belong to the Federal Reserve System, but my recollection is that the number of banks connected with the Federal Reserve System greatly exceed all other banks and organizations engaged in the loaning of money. What I want to ask the Senator from South Carolina is whether or not the action of the Federal Reserve Board in restricting loans, particularly as their action affects the agricultural interests, will not lead to an increase in the number of State banks?

Furthermore, I should like to ask the Senator whether or not, in view of the action of the Federal Reserve Board, State banks are not attempting more and more to care for their agricultural customers? Does the Senator know to what extent State banks are caring for such customers and whether or not their resources enable them to meet, or substantially to meet, the imperative needs of the agriculturists of the United States?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I will state, Mr. President, that if the policy which is being at present pursued by the Federal Reserve Board were to continue, I think it would mean the decimation of the system; that the member banks would withdraw from the system, because the enticement heretofore which has called such banks into the Federal Reserve System, in my opinion, has been the privilege of almost unlimited credit, or at least credit limited to the general resources of the entire system and not to the particular member bank. If their borrowing capacity and their banking capacity are going to be limited to their capital and surplus, what inducement is there for them to enter the system? Why should they not stay out of it?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Is it not also true, certainly in the South, that in the rural sections the State banks are not large banks?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. And that they depend, in great measure, upon the national banks of the cities to loan them money; so when you cut off the supply of the large national banks of the cities you have taken away from the small State banks their power of making loans?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Furthermore this is true: Many such banks before the inauguration of the present Federal banking and currency system had associations with banks in New York City and other large centers from which they borrowed, but since the inauguration of this system they have borrowed from the national banks in their own principal cities; they have given up their arrangements with the eastern centers, and are not borrowing there; and now this cutting off of the national banks throughout the country, especially outside of the great centers, will take away from the banks in the rural sections almost their entire opportunity of obtaining credit and advancing the necessary funds to their rural constituents.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. One of the characteristic differences, one that is fundamental and should be maintained between the present system and the old system, is the decentralizing and liberalizing of loans and credits. Under the old system

the commerce of the country was largely dependent upon the impulse and caprice of a few leading bankers in one great city. Whenever they saw fit to extend a loan it could be extended; at what rate of interest was left to their sweet will. Under the Federal reserve law we attempted and succeeded in getting an impartial body of men who had no interest save the development of the resources of the Nation along safe lines, and gave them the power to determine what should be the character of the paper that should be hypothecated for the issuance of Federal reserve notes. The country responded in a manner that is startling.

I have here in my desk a report from the Comptroller of the Currency, which shows that within the seven years of the operation of the Federal reserve banks the banking resources of the national banks of the South increased 900 per cent, their resources having increased \$590,000,000 more than they increased from 1863 to 1913. The banking resources of the national banks on the western coast within the seven-year period increased 1,300 per cent, while the resources of the New England banks increased 108 per cent, those of the Northern States 300 per cent, and those of the Middle West 300 per cent, proving conclusively to the student of economics that under the old inflexible banking and currency system the great cities of the North and East, having the capital of this country in their hands and selling money, had exhausted the resources of the other sections, so that when money was decentralized, the basis of credit changed, and the actual wealth of the country and not bonds and gold became the basis of a circulating medium, those sections whose development had been arrested by virtue of the lack of a flexible system responded marvelously to the new impulse.

The South with her enormous resources, but with no capital by which she could put them into operation, responded nine times over; the far West, new, undeveloped, and liberated from the thralldom of the money kings, responded to the extent of 1,300 per cent; but in the eastern section, where they had bartered and sold the lifeblood of the United States, the banking resources only responded to the extent of 108 per cent; proving that this very system has developed this country beyond the dreams of those who framed it.

Now, when the test is on, when the country is crying for bread and for meat, when the fields are being left fallow, is it wisdom on our part so to administer the law as to put us practically in the same position as we were under the old law of 1863 and put into the hands of a few men the power to say to one, "come," and he cometh, and to another, "go," and he goeth; and to one section of the country "prosper," and allow another section to dwindle and die for the want of the life-giving blood of money?

I am pleading here to-day for that class of people who can not influence the banking jugglers except by the soup house and the free kitchen, and, by the help of God, they will influence them; their time is coming.

Mr. KING and Mr. McCUMBER addressed the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator from North Dakota desire to ask a question?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes.

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. McCUMBER. Admitting everything the Senator has said to be true, what on earth has that got to do with the case of—

Laura A. Moorhead, widow of Samuel Moorhead, late of Seventh Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I would rather pension the poor devil that is out on the farm, making bread and meat for the American people to eat at this time, than to pension some one who happens to be the beneficiary of a soldier.

Mr. McCUMBER. So would I; but I think we would do more for him if we would get through with the bill that is before the Senate at the present time.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I just want to state to the Senator that, in my opinion, this is a matter of such prime importance that I felt that I should be derelict in my duty if I sat silent when I heard and read these appeals for help that are being made every day. There is no legislation that I know of that we can pass; but we can at least let the country know that we do appreciate the cry for help of those upon whose shoulders rests the feeding and the clothing of this great country, and we ought to serve notice on the bankers of this country that we demand that every legitimate credit shall be extended to those who produce the agricultural products of this country, so as to enable them to maintain a price that will educate their children, put carpets on their floors and

pictures on their walls, and let them know that the country that eats their food at least appreciates the source from which its bread and meat come. That is the plea I am making.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator whether or not, in his opinion, in the administration of the law, the Federal Reserve Board would have the right to discriminate in favor of a section or a class where the material welfare of such section or such class is inseparably bound up with the welfare and prosperity of the entire people; or is the rule so ironclad and so inflexible that they must place every victim upon the same bed, Procrustean in character, and cut him off if he is too long or lengthen him if he is too short? What is their discretionary power with a view to advancing the real and substantial welfare of the people and of the country?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. It is unlimited. The bill to which I refer, and especially the last amendment that was passed, to which I objected and still object, gives them the power to fix the normal rate, as they call it, so low that when they progress and graduate the tax from time to time, before it became prohibitive, the bank would have borrowed maybe two or three times its capital and surplus; but I am informed that in some States, in one State in particular, they have fixed the normal rate at the usury rate in that State, so that, if that be true, they can not discount a dollar's worth of paper.

Mr. President, I want there to be no misunderstanding of the position I have taken this afternoon. To sum it up, I believe that the producers of the necessities of life in this country should be given to understand by the Government now, as far as it can do it in accordance with the genius of our Government, and by the bankers and financiers of this country, that they will be protected in every legitimate way so as to insure their receiving a profitable return for that sine qua non, the bread and meat of this country and the clothes of this country, and that though retrenchment and deflation may be necessary, that retrenchment and deflation shall be along those lines that will help the producer rather than hurt him; that the line of cleavage shall be clearly made between the essential and the nonessential, and that the most important fact should not be lost sight of that he, having incurred obligations at the very height of the market, shall be given the privilege of disposing of this crop at a price that will at least give him a reasonable profit.

The producer has no place upon which to charge off his loss and recoup himself. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] asked me if he went into the market and competed and paid these high prices, and he was protected in getting a profit on them, when might we ever hope for the prices to come down? I answer him that the present crop has already been pitched upon the peak of high prices, and, so far as the raw material is concerned, the American people may not and should not expect any reduction in the cost of the raw material produced this year; but if the proper care is taken when another spring comes on and another crop is projected, then, with the lowering of the price of those things that the producer must have, he can lower pari passu the things that he produces under those conditions.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I know that the Senator did not intend to misquote me, but I think he drew a wrong inference from what I said some time ago. What I asked was, if agricultural labor on the farm was increased in its wage so as to make the position attractive as against that of the city laborer, who was paid three times as much, how a reduction in agricultural prices would ever come about?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. That is a different proposition. Of course it could never come under those conditions.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I did not intend to criticize the Senator at all.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. No; I understand thoroughly, because I think the Senator from Connecticut, together with all other Senators in this Chamber, realizes the peculiar disadvantage at which the producers of the raw materials—the farmers—are at this particular time. The putting out of a general statement that we must curtail our loans without emphasizing and putting into operation a rule by which that curtailment shall not affect production is affecting it. It is affecting it disastrously.

Farmers are to-day wondering what is to become of them, having incurred this vast volume of debt, if the banks refuse credit and they are not enabled to distribute their production over a period of time which will enable them to get the best market price, but must be forced to put their stuff on the market to meet the obligations incurred in producing it. Any rational man who has a family to support will not take any such chance.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. KING. I will ask the Senator what ought to be done in order to meet an exigency such as that to which I will call his attention?

I received this morning a telegram from some of the wool-growers of the West. As the Senator knows, they have produced their wool crop, to use his expression, at the peak of high prices. Labor has been high. All of the products and commodities utilized in the production of the wool have been exceedingly high. They have been compelled to borrow to carry their sheep over and to carry on their business during the winter months until they realized from the sale of their wool and the sale of their lambs in the spring.

The banks now are denying them credit, or at least they are curtailing the credit to such an extent that they are greatly embarrassed, and the wool buyers in the East decline to make advances, because they contend that their capacity to borrow is restricted. The result of it is that these woolen men—and the same applies to the cattlemen—are going to meet with serious financial losses unless something is done immediately to ameliorate the condition and to afford them relief. Can the Senator suggest some policy to be pursued by the Government or by the banks which will prevent this great catastrophe which threatens to overwhelm an industry so important to the development and the prosperity of the country?

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I think that the cattle growers and the wheat growers should be given to understand now that no such condition as the Senator has described would be tolerated a minute, and that the credit subtracted from a nonessential would be immediately placed at their disposal, to give them encouragement to go on with the production of meat and clothing for this country.

As I said a moment ago, Mr. President, I believe that the Federal Reserve System is trying to do its part to bring about a normal condition. As I heard one illustrate it, if you want to lower a house you can put jackscrews under it and let it go down gradually and in a proper manner, and you still have your house when you have it lowered. But if you attempt to lower it from the top with a sledge hammer you can lower it all right, but when you get it lowered you have not any house.

You are not going to deflate the currency in any radical manner or by the autocratic will of any set of men. You have to deflate the currency as the law of supply and demand and the delicate adjustment of commerce indicates you can do it safely. A false principle wrought into our life is going to work itself out in disaster, and no wholesale order from any man or set of men can do other than jeopardize the welfare of this country or plunge us into a panic. I am pleading for those who are going to be the first affected, those whose failure will first affect us.

In conclusion, I repeat, that we may not be mistaken, we should not mistake a plethora of money for a plethora of wealth. The two are as widely different as a gold dollar is from a biscuit. When there are plenty of biscuits you can buy them with a gold dollar, but you can not, when you have not any biscuits, eat the gold dollar.

So that wisdom would teach us to make just as much of the necessities of life with the agency of the dollar as possible, so that it will be as it is intended to be, a simple representative of wealth, and not make the mistake of considering that it is wealth.

Mr. President, I have said about all I care to say this afternoon on this question. I want the financial interests of this country to give the producers of the country to understand that in the midst of this, the most wonderful financial prosperity this country has ever seen, those who produce the necessities of life shall be amply taken care of and be given priority in every loan which is essential for their welfare.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEPPARD in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The Reading Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Keyes	Phelan	Sutherland
Brandeggee	McCumber	Phipps	Thomas
Chamberlain	McNary	Sheppard	Underwood
Dial	Nelson	Smith, Ga.	Wadsworth
Edge	New	Smith, Md.	
Gerry	Norris	Smith, S. C.	
Kenyon	Page	Smoot	

Mr. GERRY. I wish to announce the absence of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECKHAM] on official business.

Mr. McNARY. I desire to announce the absence of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], the Senator from Louisiana

[Mr. RANDELL], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Twenty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is not present. The Secretary will call the names of the absent Senators.

The Reading Clerk called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LENROOT, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. SWANSON, Mr. TOWNSEND, and Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts answered to their names when called.

Mr. CALDER, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. KING, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. SHIELDS entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is not present. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. KENYON. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

Mr. WARREN, Mr. REED, Mr. COLT, Mr. FERNALD, Mr. JONES of Washington, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. RANDELL, Mr. FRANCE, Mr. HARRISON, and Mr. MCKELLAR entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum is present. The Secretary will continue the reading of the amendment reported from the Committee on Pensions.

The reading of the amendment was continued to line 18, page 74.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry, if I may have the attention of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER]. I wish to submit at the proper stage one or two motions to amend the amendment and to strike out certain items. I do not want it to be considered that by waiting until the conclusion of the reading of the amendment I have waived the offering of those amendments so that I shall have to move a reconsideration.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think the Senator can safely allow the reading to go on until we get through and then have a vote on one or more items, as he desires.

Mr. KING. I do not wish unnecessarily to delay the reading.

Mr. McCUMBER. Personally, I will consent to that.

Mr. KING. I have no objection that the reading may be concluded.

The reading of the amendment was concluded, it being, on page 1, after line 5, to strike out:

The name of John J. Kraft, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Collins, late of Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Sutor, late of Company I, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Van Denbergh, widow of Jacob Van Denbergh, late of Company D, One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William A. Wilson, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy J. Clark, widow of Thomas J. Clark, late of Company K, One hundred and eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Jane McMahon, widow of Matthew McMahon, late of Company D, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Zora Hockman, helpless and dependent daughter of Aaron Hockman, late of Company F, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William D. Dennison, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Callie B. Boatright, widow of John T. Boatright, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of George T. Baldwin, helpless and dependent son of William L. Baldwin, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Phebe E. C. Priestley, late an Army nurse, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Warren, late of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Ferdinand Lambert, helpless and dependent son of Andrew Lambert, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, payable to a duly appointed guardian or conservator.

The name of Catharine Macaughay, helpless and dependent daughter of James Macaughay, late of Company G, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Smith, late of Company H, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia R. Osgood, former widow of Joseph Rudler, late of Company G, Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Jesse A. Smith, helpless and dependent son of William Smith, late of Company F, Phelps Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George W. Hollenbank, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Slack, widow of Magnus D. Slack, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Franklin Harrod, late of Battery C, Kentucky Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eva McNett, former widow of Jacob B. McNett, late assistant surgeon, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Samuel Bainter, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie J. Page, widow of George W. Page, late of independent company, Dennison Guard, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Thomas J. O'Harra, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Leedom, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Middleton, late of Company B, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Acton, former widow of John Quinn, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda B. Birch, widow of J. J. C. Birch, late acting medical cadet, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of John Wilson, late of Company D, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca Horine, widow of George M. Horine, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Bertha Blanch Welmer, helpless and dependent daughter of John S. Welmer, late of Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Robison, late of Company B, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ezra Shanks, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sibra Armstrong, former widow of James M. Lawrence, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of David Hahn, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alice West, helpless and dependent daughter of Sylvester D. West, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Stephen H. Leonard, late of Company A, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Max J. Alwens, late of Company E, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Colbert Ratliff, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edmond Harvey, late of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Bates, widow of George Bates, late of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Joseph R. Lawson, late of Company J, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Lake, former widow of Joshua W. Lake, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George W. Willard, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Johanna Dowling, former widow of Owen Garvey, late of Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John Garvey, helpless and dependent son of said Owen Garvey, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Johanna Dowling the name of said John Garvey shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Johanna Dowling.

The name of Emma Park, helpless and dependent daughter of James A. Park, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George Milton Frye, late of Company E, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isabella Gruver, widow of James A. Gruver, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Elizabeth I. E. Duffield, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas A. Duffield, late of Company B, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ellen Bridge, former widow of Franklin Hart, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary L. Drake, former widow of John Herrington, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth S. Van Pelt, former widow of Gaines Brock, late of Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Lillian S. Dodds, widow of James Dodds, late second Lieutenant of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Ritter, widow of Austin Ritter, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Levi Welch, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lazarus W. Johnson, late of Company K, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Tuttle, widow of Henry G. Tuttle, late of Company E, Forty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Pease, widow of Dallas M. Pease, late of Company A, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Emily N. Wellman, widow of Norman Wellman, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Benjamin Jackson, late of Company B, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Mawhiney, widow of William I. Mawhiney, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John H. Mawhiney, helpless and dependent son of said William I. Mawhiney, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Louisa Mawhiney, the name of said John H. Mawhiney shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Louisa Mawhiney.

The name of Emma L. Lindsay, widow of David A. Lindsay, alias James D. Hamel, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Zachariah Allbaugh, late of Company C, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriett Jordan, widow of Lindsey Jordan, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Cora B. Kelley, widow of James Kelley, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Julia A. Marugg, widow of Simon Marugg, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adella Mae Lee, widow of James E. Lee, late of Company D, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Maggie Dona Lloyd, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Lloyd, late of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Israel Boyer, alias George Johnson, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Oscar W. Miller, helpless and dependent son of Abraham Miller, late of Company A, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frank Haight, helpless and dependent son of Frederick G. Haight, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James B. Smith, late of Company H, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Bowman, helpless and dependent son of Abraham Bowman, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jessie G. Gilman, helpless and dependent daughter of Elbridge P. Gilman, late of Troop G, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William H. Sumption, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Virginia Zachary, widow of John Zachary, late of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Samuel Pryor, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane M. Henderson, widow of Henry W. Henderson, late of Company I, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Joseph Buckle, late of Company E, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adolphus Sterling, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Boyd, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Felix R. Robertson, late of Company E, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eugene Cunningham, helpless and dependent son of Moses S. Cunningham, late of Company F, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Plank, widow of George W. Plank, late of Company C, Webster County Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of Emaline C. Lindner, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel Lindner, late of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jason Johnson, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment, and Company D, First Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James D. Ash, late of Company A, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frances E. Parmater, former widow of John J. Parmater, late of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillian Brown, helpless and dependent daughter of Francis A. Brown, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George Wilson, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James F. Smith, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Ford, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David E. Mosholder, late of Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Broyles, helpless and dependent son of Henry Broyles, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company E, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Maurer, former widow of Isalah Miller, late of Company G, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Catherine Weber, former widow of Robert R. Martin, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Diana Lucas, former widow of Nathan Lucas, late of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Solomon J. Grine, late of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Garstang, late of Company D, Fremont Body Guard, Missouri Volunteer Mounted Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The name of Charles S. Humphrey, late of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Taylor, widow of Thomas G. Taylor, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Murray V. Livingstone, late of Company D, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Beach, helpless and dependent daughter of Willard O. Beach, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Phillips, former widow of Orren W. Stanford, late of Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Callie Oberer, widow of John Oberer, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Sarah Cain, widow of James Cain, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of James Cain, helpless and dependent son of James Cain, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah Cain, the name of said James Cain shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah Cain.

The name of Helena Garges, helpless and dependent daughter of Amandes Garges, late of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Horn, late of Company K, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy H. Jacklin, former widow of William Jones, late of Company G, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William E. Cheek, late of Company F, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Ervin, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Herrell, late of Company M, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah M. Fitger, late of band, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lottie Baughman, widow of Isalah Baughman, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Emma E. Brown, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Brown, late of Company H, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Loretta Hosey, helpless and dependent daughter of James R. Hosey, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James R. Hann, late of Company I, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lucian Smith, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Brantner, widow of James S. Brantner, late of Company B, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rhoda Button, widow of James W. Button, late of Company G, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William Cline, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha L. Elliott, widow of Salathiel Elliott pensioned as Salathiel Ellet, late of Company E, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Sarah Mowry, former widow of Jasper Lanham, late of Company M, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Emma Swalls, helpless and dependent daughter of Eli Swalls, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Zetta Swalls, helpless and dependent daughter of Eli Swalls, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jasper Stoops, late of Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Parks, widow of Jasper N. Parks, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Mary Haremaker, widow of Peter Haremaker, late of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Nelson Behymer, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lemuel C. Nicolson, late of Company D, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Burton Walters, helpless and dependent son of Borda Walters, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fannie E. Porter, widow of Daniel P. Porter, late of Company D, Third Battalion Rifles, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles S. Porter, helpless and dependent son of said Daniel P. Porter, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Fannie E. Porter, the name of said Charles S. Porter shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Fannie E. Porter.

The name of Jane Burton, former widow of Maurice Burton, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Mary A. McGill, helpless and dependent daughter of James McGill, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Eben N. Higley, late a coal heaver, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. James, widow of Leander M. James, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Helen James, helpless and dependent daughter of said Leander M. James, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Martha J. James, the name of said Helen James shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Martha J. James.

The name of Betsey Palmer Mason, former widow of William H. Palmer, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Merritt A. White, late of Companies H and K, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Flack, late of Company D, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert W. Gibbs, late of Company E, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Coddington, late of Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christopher Wilson, late of Company A, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel J. White, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca E. Brown, former widow of James M. M. Houston, late of Company L, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of James T. Jones, late of Company C, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriett A. Lake, widow of Dewitt C. Lake, late of Company F, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Thomas W. Sample, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Murray Ringland, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James D. Lafferty, late of Company K, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Sexton, helpless and dependent daughter of Isaac Sexton, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John W. Mercer, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonathan Wolf, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gustav Hamberger, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicholas Scholl, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Hanson, late landsman, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin E. Warren, helpless and dependent son of Edwin A. Warren, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment, and Company K, Seventeenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Peter P. Fallor, late of Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robison D. Maus, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jennie L. Lewis, widow of Joseph Lewis, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Robert Niven, late of Companies M and H, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, to include \$10 per month special pension under medal of honor roll.

The name of Salathiel K. Wise, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Leroy, widow of Fred, alias Frederick, Leroy, late of Company E, First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Louisa Engelhardt, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Engelhardt, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Joseph S. Hall, late of Company B, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Keltner, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Asa Clark, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Spencer, late of Company H, Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dora Myers, former widow of Charles Swodes, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Samuel Shelline, late of Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Libby, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Davis, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Luther Bedel, late of Company G, Sixty-seventh Regiment, and Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Flavius J. Cole, late of Company B, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David M. Haskell, late of Company A, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Webster Cotton, late of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Flora Heath, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel A. Heath, late of Company C, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Reiber, late of Company C, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah N. Bolinger, widow of Jacob N. Bolinger, late watchman United States ram *Fulton*, Mississippi Marine Brigade, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thompson S. Lozaw, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Lozaw, late of Company D, Fourth Independent Battery New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph J. Dalbey, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louise H. Thornton, widow of William H. Thornton, late of Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Peter T. McQuain, late of Company B, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim Whitson, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel K. Rowe, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Waller, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Kate McLaughlin, an Army nurse, Medical Department, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Wade, former widow of John Cales, late of Company A, One hundred and eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Nancy C. Troupe, former widow of James L. Forgey, late of Company L, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Enoch K. Shackelford, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company L, Eighth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Shellhorn, late of Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Burgess, widow of George T. Burgess, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month, and it is also directed that the widow be paid the soldier's accrued pension.

The name of Alexander Kimbrough, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Garret H. Fowler, late of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick A. Hart, late of Company D, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph E. Crow, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment, Company H, Fourth Regiment, and Company C, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cassie R. Hatch, helpless and dependent daughter of Albion L. Hatch, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Veteran Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William A. Karnes, late of Company E, Garrison Guards, and private, unassigned, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Frost, widow of Charles L. Frost, late of Company F, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nelson B. Hackett, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry H. Rowe, late of Company H, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Caroline St. Denis, widow of Gideon St. Denis, late of Companies I and A, Ninety-second Regiment, and Company G, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josiah C. Hancock, helpless and dependent son of Francis M. Hancock, late of Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Wroton, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Taylor, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia Ruth Bartlett, helpless and dependent daughter of Sylvanus Bartlett, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jesse W. Rigby, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jerome B. Summers, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Werner, widow of Adam Werner, late of Capt. Knapp's company, Seventh Indiana Legion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of Charles M. Bingham, late of Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company M, Thirteenth Regi-

ment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Gibbs, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Cobb, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza C. Ludwig, widow of Frank Ludwig, late of Company D, Third Battalion New York Volunteer Artillery; Company D, Second Regiment United States Cavalry; and Company F, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Lafayette Van Gundy, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Frazier, late of Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sadie C. Steadman, former widow of Hezekiah N. Steadman, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Hunter C. Frampton, late of Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, no deduction or rebate to be made on account of former alleged overpayment or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Helen B. Owen, widow of Robert S. Owen, late of Company A, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William D. Moores, late of Company G, Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters, and landsman, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William O. Callis, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Franklin Bolen, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse Corn, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marion Cahall, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben Boring, late of Company C, Sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Barnes, widow of Leander P. Barnes, late of Company D, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of James Doran, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment, and Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Company A, Third Battalion, and Company F, First Battalion, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip A. Warner, late of Company K, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Pond, widow of Chandler H. Pond, late of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Martha Williams, widow of Joseph T. Williams, late of Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Mary E. Bowen, widow of George L. Bowen, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Elizabeth M. Sager, widow of Garrett S. Sager, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of John W. McPherron, jr., late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry J. Tinney, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan H. Orr, widow of Charles W. Orr, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Hugo Schrotky, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eva J. Plante, former widow of Louis Peipker, late of Sixth Independent Company Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Loretta McKee, helpless and dependent daughter of Amos McKee, late unassigned, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rosella Magee, helpless and dependent daughter of James Magee, late of Company I, Sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie A. Cox, widow of William Cox, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of John Foster, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment, and Company G, Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward R. Roll, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company B, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Sillman, widow of John F. Sillman, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura Levenseler, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Levenseler, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment

Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William W. Goodridge, late of Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel Henry, late of Company K, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Christy, widow of Thomas J. Christy, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Keys, widow of William T. Keys, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of James Bartram, late of Company C, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Totten, widow of David R. Totten, late of Company G, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Edgington, late of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gurney E. Hall, helpless and dependent son of Elijah P. Hall, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George B. Pearl, late of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Burney, former widow of James M. Chapman, late of Company F, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Robert Gilmore, late of Company C, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Thomas, late of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lyman M. Sherwood, late of the United States Marines, United States ship *Saranac*, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Walker, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Wroten, late of Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicholas S. Ward, late unassigned, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriette Skelton, widow of Samuel G. Skelton, late of Company A, First Regiment Alabama Vidette Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William H. Willey, late of Company B, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Coogle, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellis Henthorn, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lucy J. Sheldon, widow of Charles M. Sheldon, late of Company K, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Philander S. Groesbeck, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marsh Smith, late of Company F, One hundred and fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Lenz, widow of Solomon Lenz, late of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles H. Lenz, helpless and dependent son of said Solomon Lenz, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catharine Lenz, the name of said Charles H. Lenz shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Catharine Lenz.

The name of Solomon Morris, late of Capt. Eaton's Company, Departmental Corps, Monongahela, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James L. Moore, late of Company A, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gilbert Smith, late of Company B, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriet H. Carmical, widow of John Carmical, late of Company I, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim A. Adams, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, and Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan Bedell, helpless and dependent daughter of David E. Bedell, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George H. Pennington, late of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment, and Company K, Ninety-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louisa R. Bechtel, widow of Morgan S. Bechtel, late of Company G, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Joseph Guffy, late of Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Johnston, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alida A. Marshall, widow of Joseph N. Marshall, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$65 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of James E. Marshall, helpless and dependent child of said Joseph N. Marshall, \$20 of the additional pension granted herein shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Armidred Marshall, helpless and dependent child of said Joseph N. Marshall, \$20 of the additional pension granted herein shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Alida A. Marshall, the names of James E. Marshall and Armidred Marshall shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month to each of them from and after the death of said Alida A. Marshall.

The name of Eliza McDanel, widow of John McDanel, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Laona Carver, widow of Andrew J. Carver, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie L. Ramsdell, widow of Andrew S. Ramsdell, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia E. Mills, widow of Leonidas E. Mills, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Michael Kirby, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Veteran Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna Sheridan, widow of John Sheridan, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William Francis Sheridan, helpless and dependent son of said John Sheridan, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Anna Sheridan, the name of said William Francis Sheridan shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Anna Sheridan.

The name of Andrew J. Hale, late of Company I, Fiftieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abigail Merriman, widow of Henry L. Merriman, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James B. Erskine, late of Company B, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company A, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elmar K. Coppock, helpless and dependent son of Calvin Coppock, late of Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clara C. McCracken, widow of John M. McCracken, late of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. McCracken, helpless and dependent daughter of said John M. McCracken, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Clara C. McCracken, the name of said Mary A. McCracken shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$24 per month from and after the date of death of said Clara C. McCracken.

The name of Elecia Rexroad, widow of Maranda H. Rexroad, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna F. Willis, helpless and dependent daughter of Alfred Willis, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Woods, widow of David Woods, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Robert H. Kernan, late of Company M, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Thompson, helpless and dependent son of Andrew G. Thompson, late of Company B, Forty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Bothwell, late of Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Firkins, late of Company D, Fifty-third Regiment, and Company I, One hundred and forty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of George Guilford, late of Company A, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Dines, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isalah G. Mayo, late of United States Sanitary Commission's ship *S. E. Browne*, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ida McCoy, widow of James McCoy, late of Company E, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Sophia Schram, widow of John Schram, late of Companies H and B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and

pay her a pension at the rate of \$27 per month: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Estellia L. Schram, minor daughter of said John Schram, \$2 of the pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sophia Schram the name of said Estellia L. Schram shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 and \$2 per month from and after the date of death of said Sophia Schram, until she attains the age of 16 years.

The name of Ellen S. Vestile, widow of George W. Vestile, late of Capt. Bassett's Independent company, Ninth Regiment Indiana Legion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Mary A. Shepherd, widow of William A. Shepherd, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William E. Shepherd, helpless and dependent son of said William A. Shepherd, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Shepherd, the name of said William E. Shepherd shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A. Shepherd.

The name of Susanna A. Johnson, widow of Eugene W. Johnson, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elexious H. Conly, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Hopkins, widow of Calvin Hopkins, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva Whittlebery, helpless and dependent daughter of William E. Whittlebery, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward H. Bennett, helpless and dependent son of Lewis Bennett, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alwilda Wheeler, widow of George H. Wheeler, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Nientzenhelzer, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin Edwards, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Durham, helpless and dependent son of Tolford Durham, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

And insert:

The name of Margaret Yohe, widow of Adam Yohe, late of Company C, Second Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles Francis Schaeffer, helpless and dependent son of Daniel W. Schaeffer, late of Company D, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Juliann Fyock, widow of David Fyock, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary Fyock, helpless and dependent daughter of said David Fyock, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Juliann Fyock, the name of said Mary Fyock shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Juliann Fyock.

The name of Addie L. Hubbard, former widow of Abijah L. Hubbard, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment, and Company C, Second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ann Brooks, former widow of Garrett Gordon, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry Seebers, late unassigned, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Nason B. Cunningham, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Caroline Delbert, widow of Jacob Delbert, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella Thatcher, widow of John W. Thatcher, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ann E. McGrew, widow of William T. McGrew, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth G. Young, former widow of William H. Green, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane Cory, helpless and dependent child of Charles Cory, late of Company I, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Lovell, widow of Lewis Anderson, late of Company C, Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Queen, widow of Thomas Queen, late of Company B, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John Queen, helpless and dependent son of said Thomas Queen, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And pro-*

vided further, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth A. Queen, the name of the said John Queen shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth A. Queen.

The name of John I. Amy, late of unassigned Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Donahue, widow of Philip Donahue, late of Company F, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lenora Stewart, widow of Joseph H. Stewart, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Fry, widow of William Fry, late of Company I, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Oscar Fry, helpless and dependent son of said William Fry, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary E. Fry, the name of said Oscar Fry shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary E. Fry.

The name of Pauline Sanders, former widow of George W. Johnson, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Richard Martin, helpless and dependent child of Jackson Martin, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edwin Fiske Bassett, helpless and dependent child of Edwin F. Bassett, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Moses, widow of Alonzo Moses, late of Company F, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Wilcox, widow of Andrew Wilcox, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hanna D. Jelison, widow of George W. Jelison, late of Company K, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Casler, widow of Henry R. Casler, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Greer, widow of William H. H. Greer, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Helen F. Wade, widow of Silas Wade, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia Shaw, widow of John Shaw, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Abbie H. Lewis, widow of Henry A. Lewis, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Sixty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances Watches, widow of Allen Watches, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Miller, widow of Ira Miller, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Horace M. Miller, helpless and dependent son of said Ira Miller, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary Miller, the name of said Horace M. Miller shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary Miller, to continue during the period of helplessness and dependency.

The name of Nancy M. Davis, former widow of George Davis, late of Company H, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Dellah Hunley, widow of Archibald Hunley, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Josephine Brown, invalid and dependent daughter of William Brown, late of Company C, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie A. Stephens, former widow of Ivan D. Stephens, late of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen G. Frame, widow of John O. Frame, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca H. Whiteacre, widow of William Whiteacre, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret E. Melson, widow of John E. Melson, late of Company D, Purnell's Legion, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John D. Sullivan, late of Company C, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, without deduction or rebate for former alleged overpayments.

The name of Bridget Lillis, former widow of John McKeever, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Myrtle I. Arnold, widow of Addison C. Arnold, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie B. Duer, widow of John O. Duer, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma J. DeYoe Bassett, former widow of Newton W. DeYoe, late of Company E, Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Pier, widow of John W. Pier, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Fourteenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Blanche Bunker, helpless and dependent daughter of Aaron E. Bunker, late of Company F, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John W. Walker, helpless and dependent child of Otis Walker, late of Company C, One hundred and Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Linda Whetsel, widow of Solomon Whetsel, late of Twelfth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Bowen, widow of Russell Bowen, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William Francis, helpless and dependent child of Abraham Francis, late of Companies F and G, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Gass, helpless and dependent son of Andrew J. Gass, late of Company D, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rita Shafges, former widow of Jacob D. Schilling, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda J. Reynolds, former widow of Albert A. Gates, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie S. Marsh, widow of Samuel W. Marsh, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Second Regiment New York Mounted Volunteer Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy A. Lawther, widow of James T. Lawther, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Isabel Burge, widow of Jacob W. Burge, late of Company P, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Malissie Sands, widow of Jesse Sands, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes Anderson, widow of James Anderson, late of Company C, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Carrie Abbott, former widow of William Watson, late of Company C, One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Matilda Laswell, former widow of Samuel C. Dale, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, without further deductions on account of former erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Jennie Schofield, former widow of Milton S. Hammond, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Isabella Kelley, widow of John Kelley, late of Company G, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary G. Leary, helpless and dependent daughter of Michael H. Leary, late of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment, and Company B, Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Caroline Greenwold, widow of John Greenwold, late of Twelfth Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia Kemper, widow of Herman Kemper, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James W. Ledford, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, without further deductions on account of former erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Miriam C. Hone, helpless and dependent daughter of James Hone, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abram Brannum, helpless son of Silas Brannum or Brennam, late of Company I, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Murphy, former widow of Henry Bisbo, late of Company C, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lilla J. Darling, helpless and dependent child of Nelson Darling, late unassigned, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James E. McKenna, helpless and dependent son of James McKenna, late of Company G, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Flint, former widow of Thomas Fitzgerald, late of Companies I and C, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Myers, widow of George Myers, late of Company D, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ione D. Bradley, widow of Luther P. Bradley, late brigadier general United States Volunteers and brigadier general United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza M. Martin, former widow of Samuel W. Davis, late of Company A, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month.

The name of Julia W. Nichols, widow of Henry Nichols, late of Company C, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances Langguth, widow of John W. Langguth, late of Companies B and A, Seventeenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Kate C. Kralg, widow of John C. Kralg, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Christie Fish, widow of Austin C. Fish, alias Clark A. Fish, late of Companies K and C, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna S. Christopherson, helpless and dependent daughter of Ole Christopherson, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Bell, widow of John T. Bell, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles H. Bell, helpless and dependent son of said Mary E. Bell, the additional pension granted herein shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary E. Bell, the name of said Charles H. Bell shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary E. Bell, to continue during the period of helplessness and dependency.

The name of Martha C. Igo, widow of Daniel Igo, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment, and Company I, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mabel Igo, helpless and dependent daughter of said Daniel Igo, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Martha C. Igo, the name of said Mabel Igo shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Martha C. Igo, to continue during the period of helplessness and dependency.

The name of George W. Heator, helpless and dependent son of Joseph Heator, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Laura A. Moorhead, widow of Samuel Moorhead, late of Seventh Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ida A. Moorhead, helpless and dependent daughter of said Samuel Moorhead, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Laura A. Moorhead, the name of said Ida A. Moorhead shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Laura A. Moorhead, to continue during the period of helplessness and dependency.

The name of Harriet M. Godfrey, widow of Edwin J. Godfrey, late of Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Melissa E. Dickinson, widow of Solomon A. Dickinson, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Osborn, helpless and dependent daughter of Andrew J. Osborn, late of Company G, Second Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ella D. Madden, helpless and dependent daughter of Hosea F. Madden, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kathrina Balthasar, former widow of Frederick Helmholt, late of Company K, Forty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Elkins, widow of Joseph Elkins, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie M. Kimball, widow of Andrew J. Kimball, late of Companies A and B, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret L. Wilson, helpless child of William C. Wilson, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah J. White, widow of William W. White, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Minnie E. White and Alice O. White, helpless and dependent daughters of said William W. White, or in the event of the death of either of them, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah J. White, the names of said Minnie E. White and Alice O. White shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month each from and after the date of death of said Sarah J. White, to continue during the period of helplessness and dependency.

The name of Antoinette Flint, widow of Henry J. Flint, late of Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Olive M. Kelly, widow of George Kelly, late of Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice Swinford, former widow of John Swinford, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Watson, widow of George M. Watson, alias Martin W. Moore, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda C. Deal, helpless child of Henry Deal, late of Company B, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Williams, former widow of William I. Dunfee, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Walsh, helpless child of Michael J. Walsh, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margrett Mabery, widow of William Mabery, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fred Hawk, late of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Jinkins, helpless child of William Jinkins, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary Ann Ellis, former widow of Lewis Ellis, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cora Mitchell, widow of Levi Mitchell, late of Company A, Fifty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katherine Hallbaugh, former widow of John Detrick, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Mackin, widow of William A. Mackin, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Gibson, widow of John H. Gibson, late of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary T. Barnard, widow of John Barnard, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Sullivan, widow of Cornelius Sullivan, late of Company L, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna E. Middleton, helpless child of James Middleton, late of Company H, Eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Myra E. Chapman, widow of William H. Chapman, late acting third lieutenant, United States revenue cutter *Joe Lane*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth A. Burke, widow of Michael Burke, late of Company H, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and Two hundred and forty-sixth Company, First Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Angeline Latty, widow of John Latty, late of Company C, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Strome, former widow of Alfred Hunter, late of Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Surface, widow of Flavius S. T. Surface, late of Company G, Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving and \$6 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Flavius S. T. Surface until she reaches the age of 16 years: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Maude L. Surface, helpless child of said Flavius S. T. Surface, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah A. Surface, the name of said Maude L. Surface shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah A. Surface.

The name of Fidelia A. Boyd, former widow of Volney Baker, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of David Rushton, enrolled as David Rushton, late of Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George Bowen, late of Second Battery, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Shaffer, former widow of George W. Bennett, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora B. McCain, widow of Thomas J. McCain, late of Company L, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Cleveland, former widow of George A. Hull, late of Company C, First Battalion, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet L. Cobb, former widow of Jedekiah Crocker, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Gress, widow of Adam Gress, late of Company H, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rhoda A. Hunnewell, widow of John B. Hunnewell, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Meda E. Dodge, widow of Asa S. Dodge, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Benefiel, widow of Hiram A. Benefiel, late of Company C, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charles Walde, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samuel T. H. Williams, helpless child of John Williams, late of Company G, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Cooper, widow of James B. Cooper, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sabina Wade, former widow of William G. Hutton, late of Company H, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Jane Griffin, helpless child of George Griffin, late of Company K, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Belle Grisamore, former widow of Lewis C. Good, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adella M. Whitcomb, widow of Charles B. Whitcomb, late of Company C, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Lyons, widow of John Lyons, late of Companies H and A, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosanna Miller, helpless child of Joseph Miller, late of Company I, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia M. Ferry, former widow of David E. Ferry, late of Company D, Fifth Battalion, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Holmes, former widow of John O. Holmes, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Michael Fogarty, helpless child of Patrick Fogarty, late of Company G, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse Byerly, helpless child of Benjamin Byerly, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lillian M. Evans, widow of William W. Evans, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eva Shaw, widow of John J. Shaw, late captain and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Morrow, widow of William W. Morrow, late of Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Weddel, helpless child of William P. Weddel, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma Bridgett, widow of Sylvanus Bridgett, late of Company D, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and \$6 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Sylvanus Bridgett until he reaches the age of 16 years, all such pension to be in lieu of that now being paid under minor's certificate No. 720162, on account of soldier's minor child.

The name of Louisa T. Dillen, widow of Charles M. Dillen, late of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Verna Hammore, helpless child of David Hammore, late of Company G, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca J. Kohn, former widow of Obadiah Larimer, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William Jones, helpless child of Uriah Jones, late of Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Homer Hoover, helpless child of James Hoover, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Grace M. Bacon, widow of Americus V. Bacon, late of Company B, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, Eighth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet S. Parker, widow of Charles Parker, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Wilson, widow of John Wilson, late of Company M, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa Jane Holmes, widow of Alfred D. Holmes, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Ann Gettings, helpless child of Nelson Gettings, late of Company K, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda J. Smith, helpless child of James T. Smith, late of Company A, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nancy A. E. Shanklin, widow of John S. Shanklin, late of Company I, Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sibba Miller, helpless child of Brice Miller, late of Company H, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Varner, helpless child of Newton J. Varner, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna E. Hudson, widow of Minor Hudson, late of Company F, Ninetieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Gideon C. Lewis, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan M. Drake, widow of Charles B. Drake, late of Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lillie C. Marvin, former widow of Edward O. Crossman, late of Company E, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joseph Ford, late of Company G, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, the same to be paid him without deduction or rebate on account of former alleged erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Louisiana Thompson, widow of Cyrus B. Thompson, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Daisy Manore, helpless dependent daughter of Frank Manore, late of Company D, Ninety-fifth and Forty-seventh Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, payable only to a legally appointed guardian during period of incompetency.

The name of Ann Bullard, former widow of Adam Jack, late of Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marjorie A. Baker, widow of Seldon C. Baker, late of Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jennie Lego, widow of John William Lego, alias William Lago, late of Companies L and E, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Martin, widow of Andrew Martin, late of Company A, Eighty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sophia A. Lint, widow of Conrad Lint, late of Company H, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Efner, widow of Henry Efner, late of Company K, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza Murphy, former widow of Timothy Sullivan, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment, and Company K, One hundred and fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Smith, former widow of Samuel Jones, late of Company B, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Boone, widow of John Boone, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Ann Fuller, widow of Wilber W. Fuller, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth F. Humbert, widow of Joseph D. Humbert, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bessie M. Trenor, widow of Henry H. Trenor, late first lieutenant of Companies E and F, First Regiment New York Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emily Robinson, former widow of George P. Thornton, late of Company F, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda Burlett, widow of Joseph A. Burlett, late of Company B, Seventy-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Hills, widow of Francis M. Hills, late of Company M, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Mexico, and lieutenant colonel Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sherman G. Johnson, helpless and dependent son of Simon P. Johnson, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Sutherland, former widow of George W. Speelman, late of Company H, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rhoda A. Beatty, widow of Samuel T. Beatty, late of Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susarah Cooper, widow of Jesse Cooper, alias William Harris, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment, and Company G, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Marinda E. Hays, former widow of John W. Sabin, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lula V. Wainwright, former widow of William T. H. Wainwright, late of Company G, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and \$6 per month additional on account of the minor child of said William T. H. Wainwright until she reaches the age of 16 years, all such pension to be in lieu of that now being paid under minor's certificate No. 723210 on account of the soldier's minor child.

The name of Sebra Colrider, widow of William L. Colrider, late of Battery E, West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia S. Dunn, former widow of George W. Graham, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia Agnes Held, widow of Charles W. Held, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adelia E. Lindsey, widow of Joseph W. Lindsey, late first lieutenant of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer

Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George S. Holbrook, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca B. Tooley, widow of Patrick H. Tooley, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company G, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca J. Kaylor, widow of Samuel F. Kaylor, alias Samuel Furry, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, McLaughlin's squadron Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza C. Spears, widow of Simon Spears, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Goodbrand, former widow of Charles Myers, late of Company G, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice McDowell, widow of Charles McDowell, late of Company M, Fifteenth Regiment New York Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Bennett, widow of James Bennett, late of Company G, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samuel W. Hayden, late private, Sixth Independent Company Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma A. Briles, former widow of George E. Hubbard, late second lieutenant of Company E, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary S. Frame, former widow of James A. Wyant, late of Company E, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza L. Sprague, widow of Wellington G. Sprague, late major United States Army (retired), also corporal Company A, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, captain Company H, United States Colored Infantry, second lieutenant Sixteenth United States Infantry and Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Julia A. Loyd, widow of Milton Loyd, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa E. Prickett, widow of William W. Prickett, late of Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Call, helpless and dependent daughter of Cyrus T. Call, late of Company K, One hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary C. Donley, widow of Levi Donley, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Atala F. Allen, widow of James A. Allen, late of Company I, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minna Bechtold, former widow of Frederick Dorr, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment, and Company G, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillie May Fifield, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Fifield, late of Company D, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edna May Williamson, helpless and dependent daughter of Horace Williamson, late of Seventh Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Hancock, former widow of Granville S. Hancock, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Harding, former widow of Laban N. Harding, alias Newton Hardin, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Davis, widow of Wilson H. Davis, late of Company F, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William Buckwheat, jr., helpless and dependent son of Benona Sarazin, alias William Buckwheat, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Charlotte I. Mallory, widow of John A. Mallory, late of Company B, Third Battalion, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company A, One hundred and eighty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary L. Lake, widow of Joseph S. Lake, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia A. Crum, widow of Amos Crum, late second lieutenant of Guthrie's unattached Company A, Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances M. Venable, widow of George F. Venable, late of Company A, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia M. Bowles, widow of Justus C. Bowles, late of Company K, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Morand, widow of Alfred L. S. Morand, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cornelia F. Huckins, former widow of Jeremiah J. Hathaway, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda M. Whitaker, widow of Robert D. Whitaker, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Azubath Srofe, widow of John U. Srofe, late first lieutenant Company E, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Cramp, widow of William N. Cramp, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie F. Titus, former widow of Daniel Whitman, alias David Whitman, late of United States ship *Little Ada*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret W. Mitchell, widow of Walter P. Mitchell, late of Captain Thatcher's Independent Company, Pettis County Missouri Home Guard, and Company C, Fortieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Katharine Partridge, helpless and dependent daughter of Wesley Partridge, late of Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Maria Mellinger, former widow of William K. Mellinger, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriett U. Bland, widow of George W. Bland, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment, and Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna A. Pearson, former widow of William Cooper, late of Company F, One hundred and fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret M. Tennant, former widow of Edward J. Cadwell, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cora F. Mitchell, helpless and dependent daughter of Seth W. Mitchell, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie C. Washburn, helpless and dependent daughter of John Washburn, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment, and Company D, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Redfield, widow of Daniel W. Redfield, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Snook, helpless and dependent daughter of Dunbar Snook, late of Company E, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Atherton, widow of Benjamin Atherton, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah C. Armstrong, former widow of James Clark, late of Companies I and D, Forty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Hartless, widow of Thomas Hartless, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment, and Company D, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret J. Miller, former widow of Jacob Benson, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ella A. Pollard, widow of Judson N. Pollard, late of Company B, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and scout and spy, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rose E. Wilcox, widow of Joseph Wilcox, late of Company C, Cavalry Battalion, Mississippi Marine Brigade, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Caroline Pemberton, widow of Uriah Pemberton, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Roberta R. Havelick, former widow of Oswald H. Rosenbaum, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Hilliard, former widow of Jesse H. Hudson, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Huldah A. Budd, former widow of Charles W. Stewart, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment, and Company K, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane E. Wilcox, widow of Henry F. Wilcox, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Luella M. Peterson, widow of Benjamin F. Peterson, late of Second Battery, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adell J. Squires, widow of Nelson B. Squires, late of Company K, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Charlotte I. Johnson, former widow of William M. Kist, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ruth Gunsallus, helpless and dependent daughter of John Gunsallus, late of Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Estelle Palmer, widow of George H. Palmer, late of Company G, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Cox, widow of James L. Cox, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Martin, widow of William S. Martin, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet J. Woodbury, now Dutton, former widow of Everett T. Woodbury, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Kittie Rickabaugh, widow of John G. Rickabaugh, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura Jane Handshy, widow of Elijah S. Handshy, late of Company B, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henry Brooks, late a nurse, United States General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Agnes M. Sims, widow of Lafayette Sims, late of Company G, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Diantha Barnes, widow of Andrew J. Barnes, late of Third Battery, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Lightburn, widow of Joseph A. J. Lightburn, late brigadier general, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Angeline McVickers, widow of John C. McVickers, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Ragan, former widow of Francis M. Ragan, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Permelia Reeves, widow of John D. Reeves, late of Company B, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Otis Henry Cook, helpless and dependent son of Frederick Cook, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Stobie, widow of George W. Stobie, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa C. Southerland, widow of James C. Southerland, late of Capt. Gilbreath's company of Alabama Scouts and Guides, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda A. Osborn, former widow of Luther Seagrove, late of Company D, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice Benham, former widow of Joseph Hammel, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Dow Edwards, helpless and dependent son of John Edwards, late of Company F, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Etta F. Pickens, helpless and dependent daughter of John D. Pickens, late of Company C, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rachel J. Harland, widow of William J. Harland, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma J. McCumsey, widow of Isaac N. McCumsey, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Seventh Regiment Veteran Volunteer Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of F. W. Gerding, late special agent, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Isaac R. Rains, helpless and dependent son of John M. Rains, late of Company C, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Speer, late of Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, the same to be paid him without further deduction or rebate on account of former alleged erroneous payments or overpayments of pension.

The name of Chloe A. Bennett, helpless and dependent daughter of Rolley E. Bennett, late of Company G, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mollie Reck, widow of William L. Reck, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Garrett, widow of David Garrett, alias David Gard, late of Company F, Eighty-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Bessie Garrett, helpless and dependent daughter of said Martha and David Garrett, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Martha Garrett the name of said Bessie Garrett shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Martha Garrett.

The name of Frank R. Garland, helpless and dependent son of Sherebiah Garland, late of Company D, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Hattie E. Gilliland, widow of John M. Gilliland, late of Company G, Seventy-eighth Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Georgia Tuley, widow of David Tuley, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment, and Company A, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samuel Durham, helpless and dependent son of John N. Durham, late of Company B, Forty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catharine Duncan, former widow of James W. Ulmer, late of Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Della T. Owen, widow of John S. Owen, late of Company C, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Effie Dean, former widow of Andrew Watery, late of Company K, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Pauline Ette, former widow of Wolf Becht, late of Company A, Carondelet Battalion, United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laura A. Moore, widow of William T. Moore, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and

U. S. S. *Allegheny* and *Chicopee*, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Jenkins Dennis, widow of Charles P. Dennis, late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet A. Green, former widow of Francis E. Skinner, late of Company I and Company H, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jacob H. Martz, late of Company D, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Sumpter, former widow of Carter Sumpter, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Burkett, widow of John Burkett, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Ellen R. Hatch, widow of Perry Hatch, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah A. Clark, helpless and dependent daughter of Leander Clark, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucinda Hollowell, former widow of Washington Stroud, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Myrtle L. Hart, helpless and dependent daughter of Charles Hart, late of Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cynthia M. James, former widow of George E. Stone, late of Company H, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Vaughan, former widow of James E. Vaughan, late of Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary L. Tarbox, widow of William W. Tarbox, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susannah Sprague, widow of John Sprague, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate Bressler, widow of Martin Bressler, late of Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret P. Black, former widow of Luther R. Black, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane Jadwin, widow of Benjamin Jadwin, late of Company B, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Twenty-second Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minnie Points, helpless and dependent daughter of Abraham Points, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Sewell, widow of Sanford Sewell, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosetta M. J. Tischer, helpless and dependent daughter of Christian Tischer, late of Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Thomas, former widow of Benjamin F. Magner, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca Murphy, former widow of Wilber H. Eldridge, late of Company G, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth May, widow of William C. May, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adella Easton, widow of Arago Easton, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Langer, widow of Isaac Langer, late of Companies E and A, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Burgess, former widow of Thomas Ghare, late of Company E, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary L. Taylor, former widow of Charles W. Brickell, late of Company D, Sixty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah M. Doan, widow of William F. Doan, late of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Ochs, widow of Joseph Ochs, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, and Company I, Third Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Nellie M. Ochs, helpless and dependent daughter of said Mary A. and Joseph Ochs, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Ochs the name of said Nellie M. Ochs shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A. Ochs.

The name of Melissa O. Downs, widow of George Downs, late of Company D, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Nichols, widow of Edwin Nichols, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she

is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Harry A. Nichols, helpless and dependent son of said Mary A. and Edwin Nichols, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Nichols the name of said Harry A. Nichols shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A. Nichols.

The name of Anna Bell Wyvill, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas G. Wyvill, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sylvia Hitchcock, widow of George A. Hitchcock, late of Company A, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rhoda A. Gambee, widow of Charles B. Gambee, late colonel Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma F. Smyth, former widow of John A. Smyth, jr., late of Company B, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samuel H. Mitchell, helpless and dependent son of Richard P. Mitchell, late of First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Pennington, helpless and dependent son of Eliphalet R. Pennington, late of Company F, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rebecca Johnson, widow of John Johnson, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy A. Dodson, former widow of Alexander A. Holstine, late of Company F, Sixth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Rankin, helpless and dependent daughter of John Rankin, late of Company H, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month through a duly appointed guardian.

The name of Robert C. Pollock, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Russell, widow of Alfred W. Russell, late of Company F, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Summers, widow of Joseph A. Summers, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phebe Morgan, widow of John H. Morgan, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rosa Fitzpatrick, widow of William Fitzpatrick, alias Michael O'Brian, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company L, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary S. Runion, former widow of James T. Newberry, late of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Weeks, widow of Samuel B. Weeks, late of Company K, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mattie L. Wade, helpless and dependent daughter of Francis M. Loud, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Esther A. Van Camp, widow of James H. Van Camp, late of Company I, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza Gnatz, widow of Paul H. Gnatz, alias Paul F. Ochs, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Joanna Gloster, widow of John Gloster, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Richard M. Johnson, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna D. Abel, widow of William A. Abel, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Oscar McPike, helpless and dependent son of John McPike, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Frederick S. Chamberlin, helpless and dependent son of Henry N. Chamberlin, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edith Butler, widow of John Butler, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Watts, former widow of John T. Baker, late of Company F, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora Walls, helpless and dependent daughter of George Walls, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Cravens, former widow of Benjamin Parker, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Isabella Martin, former widow of William Spatch, late of Company A, Second Battalion, Sixteenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Prim, widow of George Prim, late of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Trauger, widow of Paul Trauger, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clarissa Bell, widow of Thomas M. Bell, late of Company D, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Isabella Holt, former widow of Orren J. Holt, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Janett Millage, widow of Abraham Millage, late landsman United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice H. Bryant, widow of Permenus Bryant, late of Company H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Vasthena Burger, widow of Jacob Burger, late of Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Glennie Burger, helpless and dependent son of said Jacob and Vasthena Burger, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Vasthena Burger the name of said Glennie Burger shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Vasthena Burger.

The name of Jennie D. Matteson, former widow of David Johns, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa Taylor, widow of Edward Taylor, late of Company K, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria L. Gill, widow of John Gill, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice G. Donze, widow of Charles F. Donze, known as Charles F. Douze, late of Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lenora A. Simmons, former widow of William F. Baker, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John L. B. Breighner, helpless and dependent son of Francis Breighner, late of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Savannah Noll, widow of George Noll, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dellah J. Feist, widow of Albert Feist, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Euphrates Huff, widow of John A. Huff, late of the U. S. S. *Tyler*, Western Gunboat Flotilla, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Gemma Trueax, widow of George M. Trueax, late of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lydia L. Clark, widow of Calvin W. Clark, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Blades, late of Company B, Permanent Battalion, Camp Russell, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma L. Cryslar, widow of David Cryslar, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Malinda E. Gildewell, widow of William Gildewell, late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Marlatt, widow of Jacob Marlatt, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Virginia Pollard, widow of Allison W. Pollard, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Minahan, alias John Bagley, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The name of Adam Mickle, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Esmeralda C. Adams, former widow of Albert H. Buttrick, late landsman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lysa B. Ringold, widow of Benjamin B. Ringold, late colonel, One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret I. Reider, widow of Emanuel Reider, late of Company C, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Joseph Reider, helpless and dependent son of said Margaret I. and Emanuel Reider, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Margaret I. Reider, the name of said Joseph Reider shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret I. Reider.

The name of Julia A. Birge, widow of Wilbur W. Birge, late of Company I, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Peter Netz, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment, and Company D, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The name of Mary J. Miller, widow of James Miller, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate M. Henry, widow of Charles V. Henry, late first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alzina S. Swobe, widow of Thomas Swobe, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and late lieutenant colonel, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Idella Norton, widow of John Norton, late of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Almera Norton, helpless and dependent daughter of said Idella and John Norton, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Idella Norton the name of said Almera Norton shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Idella Norton.

The name of Hannah C. Ritter, former widow of John C. Edington, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie Hoover, helpless and dependent daughter of Jacob Hoover, late of Company T, Ringold Battalion, and Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lydia Lenora Henson, widow of Thomas J. Henson, late of Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Handy, widow of Edward S. Handy, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Florence E. Handy, helpless and dependent daughter of said Sarah J. and Edward S. Handy, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah J. Handy, the name of said Florence E. Handy shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah J. Handy.

The name of Mary M. Gunsolus, former widow of Mathew M. Gunsolus, late of Company K, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martin McDermott, helpless and dependent son of Michael McDermott, late of Company I, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jay Cobb, helpless and dependent son of Charles Cobb, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Kimball, former widow of James W. Kimball, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment, and Company G, Twentieth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret A. Kinney, widow of Jereh Kinney, late unattached Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Osborn, widow of Henry Osborn, late of Company E, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Reuben E. Lawrence, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Hinman, widow of Walter C. Hinman, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cordelia D. Maynard, widow of Chauncey J. Maynard, late of Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine E. Brinkman, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Brinkman, late of Company E, Fortieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bonus W. Fontaine, helpless and dependent son of Simon Fontaine, late of Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Company K, Twentieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Louis K. Lewis, helpless and dependent son of Alexander Lewis, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Letitia A. Clifford, widow of Emery W. Clifford, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Emma M. Johnson, widow of Arthur M. Johnson, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Tracy M. Johnson, helpless and dependent son of said Emma M. and Arthur M. Johnson, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Emma M. Johnson the name of said Tracy M. Johnson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Emma M. Johnson.

The name of Margaret Steele, widow of Edward Steele, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Blackburn, widow of James Blackburn, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Markham, former widow of Orville W. Smith, late of the Ninth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna M. Amer, former widow of Joseph Amer, late of Company K, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Caroline Miller, widow of Herman J. Miller, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Travis H. Stilwell, helpless and dependent son of Lewis A. Stilwell, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lydia A. Gaines, former widow of Alvis Fields, late of Company C, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frederieke C. Anderson, widow of Asbury E. Anderson, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Otto, helpless and dependent daughter of Ludwig, alias Louis, Otto, late of Company E, Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mattie Shepherd, helpless and dependent daughter of Ira Shepherd, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eliza M. Keyes, former widow of Francis H. Rasey, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. McDonald, widow of Luke McDonald, late of Company B, Second Battalion, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Clara A. Harlow, helpless and dependent daughter of William A. Harlow, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Angella Meredith, widow of William H. Meredith, late acting chief engineer United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda E. Buck, former widow of Elias Harvey, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Reynolds, widow of Levi Reynolds, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Melissa S. Lee, widow of Gideon E. Lee, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Lucy L. Lee, helpless and dependent daughter of said Melissa S. and Gideon E. Lee, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Melissa S. Lee, the name of said Lucy L. Lee shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Melissa S. Lee.

The name of Phoebe Hamilton, widow of George W. Hamilton, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment, and Company G, Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of George A. Hamilton, helpless and dependent daughter of said George W. Hamilton, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Phoebe Hamilton, the name of the said George A. Hamilton shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month, from and after the date of death of said Phoebe Hamilton.

The name of William N. Bridges, helpless and dependent son of Joseph Bridges, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. McCleary, widow of James H. McCleary, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rissie Swords, widow of William H. Swords, late of Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George W. Burk, late of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John T. Fleener, helpless and dependent son of Samuel W. Fleener, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cora A. Trueblood, widow of Freeland Trueblood, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of David Sedore, helpless and dependent child of Isaac Sedore, late of Company A, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Julia E. Pierrepont, former widow of Charles A. Barnum, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maranda Stanfield, widow of Horatio C. Stanfield, late of Company G, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Myrtle Stanfield, helpless and dependent daughter of said Maranda and Horatio C. Stanfield, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Maranda Stanfield, the name of said Myrtle Stanfield shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Maranda Stanfield.

The name of Sophie P. Harris, widow of James N. Harris, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John Edward Harris, helpless and dependent son of said James N. Harris, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sophie P. Harris, the name of said John Edward Harris shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the death of said Sophie P. Harris.

The name of Martha Ruebel, former widow of Jacob Zeut, alias Joseph Sente, late of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment, and Company I,

Thirty-second Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maria C. Sinclair, widow of Sidney F. Sinclair, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet L. Potter, widow of Edward E. Potter, late captain and commodore, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy A. Leach, widow of Welcome G. Leach, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters, and Company G, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Florence Maxey, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry L. Maxey, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Lulu M. Jones, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel T. Jones, late of Company A, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lavinia Humphrey, widow of William J. Humphrey, late of Company K, One hundred and twelfth Regiment, and Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Moessner, widow of Christopher F. Moessner, late of Company K, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of David O. Spencer, helpless and dependent son of Oliver Spencer, late of Company C, Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Annie Belle Gaunt, helpless and dependent daughter of Nev Gaunt, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha I. McGinnis, widow of Joseph M. McGinnis, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John E. Markley, late of Company E, Sixty-eighth Regiment, and Company K, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary J. Van Denbergh, widow of Jacob Van Denbergh, late of Company D, One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Clark, widow of Thomas J. Clark, late of Company K, One hundred and eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane McMahon, widow of Matthew McMahon, late of Company D, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Zora Hockman, helpless and dependent daughter of Aaron Hockman, late of Company F, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Callie B. Boatright, widow of John T. Boatright, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George T. Baldwin, helpless and dependent son of William L. Baldwin, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Warren, late of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Catharine Macaughay, helpless and dependent daughter of James Macaughay, late of Company G, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Smith, late of Company H, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Slack, widow of Magnus D. Slack, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva McNett, former widow of Jacob B. McNett, late assistant surgeon, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Annie J. Page, widow of George W. Page, late of independent company, Dennison Guard, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Amanda B. Birch, widow of J. J. C. Birch, late acting medical cadet, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Wilson, late of Company D, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca Horine, widow of George M. Horine, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Bertha Blanch Weimer, helpless and dependent daughter of John S. Weimer, late of Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ezra Shanks, late of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sibia Armstrong, former widow of James M. Lawrence, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice West, helpless and dependent daughter of Sylvester D. West, late of Company K, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Bates, widow of George Bates, late of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary F. Lake, former widow of Joshua W. Lake, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Park, helpless and dependent daughter of James A. Park, late of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Isabella Gruver, widow of John A. Gruver, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth I. E. Duffield, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas A. Duffield, late of Company B, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Drake, former widow of John Herrington, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth S. Van Pelt, former widow of Gaines Brock, late of Company G, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet E. Ritter, widow of Austin Ritter, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Tuttle, widow of Henry G. Tuttle, late of Company E, Forty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Pease, widow of Dallas M. Pease, late of Company A, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emily N. Wellman, widow of Norman Wellman, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa Mawhiney, widow of William I. Mawhiney, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John H. Mawhiney, helpless and dependent son of said William I. Mawhiney, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Louisa Mawhiney, the name of said John H. Mawhiney shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Louisa Mawhiney.

The name of Emma L. Lindsay, widow of David A. Lindsay, alias James D. Hamel, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriett Jordan, widow of Lindsey Jordan, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cora B. Kelley, widow of James Kelley, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Adelia Mae Lee, widow of James E. Lee, late of Company D, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Maggie Dona Lloyd, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Lloyd, late of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Israel Boyer, alias George Johnson, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Frank Haight, helpless and dependent son of Frederick G. Haight, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, First Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Bowman, helpless and dependent son of Abraham Bowman, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jessie G. Gilman, helpless and dependent daughter of Elbridge P. Gilman, late of Troop G, Fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Virginia Zachary, widow of John Zachary, late of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samuel Pryor, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Jane M. Henderson, widow of Henry W. Henderson, late of Company I, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Peter Boyd, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eugene Cunningham, helpless and dependent son of Moses S. Cunningham, late of Company F, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Emaline C. Lindner, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel Lindner, late of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frances E. Parmater, former widow of John J. Parmater, late of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lillian Brown, helpless and dependent daughter of Francis A. Brown, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John E. Broyles, helpless and dependent son of Henry Broyles, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company E, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah E. Maurer, former widow of Isiah Miller, late of Company G, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catherine Weber, former widow of Robert R. Martin, late of Company L, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Diana Lucas, former widow of Nathan Lucas, late of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy F. Taylor, widow of Thomas G. Taylor, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Beach, helpless and dependent daughter of Willard O. Beach, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Phillips, former widow of Orrin W. Stanford, late of Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Callie Oberer, widow of John Oberer, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Cain, widow of James Cain, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of James Cain, helpless and dependent son of said James Cain, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah Cain the name of said James Cain shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah Cain.

The name of Helena Garges, helpless and dependent daughter of Amantes Garges, late of Company A, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lottie Baughman, widow of Isaiah Baughman, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma E. Brown, helpless and dependent daughter of Thomas Brown, late of Company H, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Loretta Hosey, helpless and dependent daughter of James R. Hosey, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Brantner, widow of James S. Brantner, late of Company B, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rhoda Button, widow of James W. Button, late of Company G, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha L. Elliott, widow of Salathiel Elliott, pensioned as Salathiel Ellet, late of Company E, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah Mowry, former widow of Jasper Lanham, late of Company M, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Emma Swalls, helpless and dependent daughter of Eli Swalls, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Zetta Swalls, helpless and dependent daughter of Eli Swalls, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Parks, widow of Jasper N. Parks, late of Company B, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Haremaker, widow of Peter Haremaker, late of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Burton Walters, helpless and dependent son of Borda Walters, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fannie E. Porter, widow of Daniel P. Porter, late of Company D, Third Battalion Rifles, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles S. Porter, helpless and dependent son of said Daniel P. Porter, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Fannie E. Porter the name of said Charles S. Porter shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Fannie E. Porter.

The name of Jane Burton, former widow of Maurice Burton, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. McGill, helpless and dependent daughter of James McGill, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Martha J. James, widow of Leander M. James, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Helen James, helpless and dependent daughter of said Leander M. James, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Martha J. James, the name of said Helen James shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Martha J. James.

The name of Betsey Palmer Mason, former widow of William H. Palmer, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Rebecca E. Brown, former widow of James M. M. Houston, late of Company L, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriett A. Lake, widow of Dewitt C. Lake, late of Company E, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha J. Sexton, helpless and dependent daughter of Isaac Sexton, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edwin E. Warren, helpless and dependent son of Edwin A. Warren, late of Company G, Nineteenth Regiment, and Company K, Seventeenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary E. Leroy, widow of Fred, alias Frederick, Leroy, late of Company E, First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Louisa Engelhardt, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Engelhardt, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Dora Myers, former widow of Charles Swordes, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Flora Heath, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel Heath, late of Company C, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah N. Bolinger, widow of Jacob N. Bolinger, late watchman U. S. ram *Fulton*, Mississippi Marine Brigade, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thompson S. Lozaw, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Lozaw, late of Company D, Fourth Independent Battery, New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy C. Troupe, former widow of James L. Forgey, late of Company L, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Burgess, widow of George T. Burgess, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cassie R. Hatch, helpless and dependent daughter of Albion L. Hatch, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Veteran Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Frost, widow of Charles L. Frost, late of Company F, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline St. Denis, widow of Gideon St. Denis, late of Companies I and A, Ninety-second Regiment, and Company G, Ninety-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josiah C. Hancock, helpless and dependent son of Francis M. Hancock, late of Company I, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia Ruth Bartlett, helpless and dependent daughter of Sylvanus Bartlett, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Werner, widow of Adam Werner, late of Capt. Kaupp's company, Seventh Indiana Legion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza C. Ludwig, widow of Frank Ludwig, late of Company D, Third Battalion New York Volunteer Artillery, Company D, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and Company F, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lafayette Van Gundy, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sadie C. Steadman, former widow of Hezekiah N. Steadman, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Hunter C. Frampton, late of Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, no deduction or rebate to be made on account of former alleged overpayment or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Helen B. Owen, widow of Robert S. Owen, late of Company A, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Barnes, widow of Leander P. Barnes, late of Company D, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah J. Pond, widow of Chandler H. Pond, late of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha Williams, widow of Joseph T. Williams, late of Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary E. Bowen, widow of George L. Bowen, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth M. Sager, widow of Garrett S. Sager, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan H. Orr, widow of Charles W. Orr, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eva J. Plante, former widow of Louis Peipker, late of Sixth Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Loretta McKee, helpless and dependent daughter of Amos McKee, late unassigned, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Rosella Magee, helpless and dependent daughter of James Magee, late of Company I, Sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Sillman, widow of John F. Sillman, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Laura Levenseler, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Levenseler, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Christy, widow of Thomas J. Christy, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah Keys, widow of William T. Keys, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of James Bartram, late of Company C, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Burney E. Hall, helpless and dependent son of Elijah P. Hall, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriette Skelton, widow of Samuel G. Skelton, late of Company A, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Lucy J. Sheldon, widow of Charles M. Sheldon, late of Company K, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Catharine Lenz, widow of Solomon Lenz, late of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Charles H. Lenz, helpless and dependent son of said Solomon Lenz, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catharine Lenz, the name of said Charles H. Lenz shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Catharine Lenz.

The name of Harriet H. Carmical, widow of John Carmical, late of Company I, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan Bedell, helpless and dependent daughter of David E. Bedell, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa R. Bechtel, widow of Morgan S. Bechtel, late of Company G, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alida A. Marshall, widow of Joseph N. Marshall, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of James E. Marshall, helpless and dependent child of said Joseph N. Marshall, \$10 of the additional pension granted herein shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Armildred Marshall, helpless and dependent child of said Joseph N. Marshall, \$10 of the additional pension granted herein shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Alida A. Marshall, the names of James E. Marshall and Armildred Marshall shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month to each of them from and after the death of said Alida A. Marshall.

The name of Eliza McDanel, widow of John McDanel, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Laona Carver, widow of Andrew J. Carver, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jennie L. Ransdell, widow of Andrew S. Ransdell, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia E. Mills, widow of Leonidas E. Mills, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Anna Sheridan, widow of John Sheridan, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William Francis Sheridan, helpless and dependent son of said John Sheridan, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Anna Sheridan, the name of said William Francis Sheridan shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Anna Sheridan.

The name of Abigail Merriman, widow of Henry L. Merriman, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elmar K. Coppock, helpless and dependent son of Calvin Coppock, late of Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clara C. McCracken, widow of John M. McCracken, late of Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. McCracken, helpless and dependent daughter of said John M. McCracken, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Clara C. McCracken, the name of said Mary A. McCracken shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Clara C. McCracken.

The name of Elecia Rexroad, widow of Maranda H. Rexroad, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna F. Willis, helpless and dependent daughter of Alfred Willis, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Woods, widow of David Woods, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George W. Thompson, helpless and dependent son of Andrew G. Thompson, late of Company B, Forty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Firkins, late of Company D, Fifty-third Regiment, and Company I, One hundred and forty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ida McCoy, widow of James McCoy, late of Company E, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sophia Schram, widow of John Schram, late of Companies H and B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month and \$6 per month additional on account of the minor child of said John Schram until she reaches the age of 16 years, all such pension to be in lieu of that now being paid under minor's certificate No. 770933 on account of the soldier's minor child.

The name of Ellen S. Vestile, widow of George W. Vestile, late of Capt. Bassett's independent company, Ninth Regiment Indiana Legion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary A. Shepherd, widow of William A. Shepherd, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William E. Shepherd, helpless and dependent son of said William A. Shepherd, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Shepherd, the name of said William E. Shepherd shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A. Shepherd.

The name of Susanna A. Johnson, widow of Eugene W. Johnson, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Hopkins, widow of Calvin Hopkins, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Eva Whittlebery, helpless and dependent daughter of William R. Whittlebery, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward H. Bennett, helpless and dependent son of Lewis Bennett, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alwilda Wheeler, widow of George H. Wheeler, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William H. Durham, helpless and dependent son of Telford Durham, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan E. Richardson, widow of Daniel W. Richardson, late of Company D, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary H. Grant, widow of Lewis A. Grant, late brigadier general and brevet major general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joseph E. Dearborn, late unassigned, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Louis M. Starring, helpless and dependent son of Rosell M. Starring, late of Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jane Roberts, widow of John H. Roberts, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of John Bush, late of Company F, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, the same to be paid him without deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Clarence S. Hall, blind son of Andrew L. Hall, late of Company C, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie E. Hinds, widow of Josiah D. Hinds, late of Company G, First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fermon L. Botkin, helpless son of Amos H. Botkin, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Malinda Kiniston, widow of Josiah W. Kiniston, late unassigned, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cassie Norman, widow of Calvin William Norman, late of Company A, Second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Gabrilla Anderson, helpless daughter of Peyton W. Anderson, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Forrest, widow of Joseph Forrest, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jerry S. Fish, helpless and dependent son of Nathan S. Fish, late first lieutenant Company B, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clara Farlow, widow of Thomas Farlow, alias Thomas Jones, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alice Hingson, widow of Thomas J. Hingson, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving and \$6 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Thomas J. Hingson until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Sarah E. West, widow of William P. West, late of Company C, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Edward D. Lockwood, alias George E. McDaniel, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia,

and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ethel Kingsbury, helpless daughter of Le Roy W. Kingsbury, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Mary E. Stitt, former widow of John N. Darms, late of Company B, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Fannie S. Grant, helpless child of Columbus Grant, late of Companies B and C, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Robbins, widow of Leander C. Robbins, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Bryan, widow of Abner G. Bryan, late musician, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William N. Ingersoll, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Mary J. Robb, widow of David Robb, late of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Ross, widow of Adam Ross, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Martha M. Childs, widow of George W. Childs, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Thibodo, widow of Stephen Thibodo, late of Troop G, United States Mounted Rifles, War with Mexico, and Company B, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nora B. Higgins, helpless child of James Higgins, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fanny M. Jones, widow of Charles C. Jones, late acting master's mate, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amelia Hubbard, widow of Lucius F. Hubbard, late colonel Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward H. Bennett, helpless son of Lewis Bennett, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriet N. Scilpp, widow of William H. Scilpp, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month, such pension to cease upon proof that the soldier is still living.

The name of Emily A. Netson, widow of William J. Netson, late of Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Johanna Neil, widow of John Neil, late of Company E, Forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Fifty-first Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hannah M. Kingsley, widow of Thomas G. Kingsley, late colonel Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grace M. Copeland, helpless daughter of James Copeland, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, One hundred and thirty-fourth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and Company H, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susette Noyes, widow of Cyrus S. Noyes, late of Company B, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Albert B. Lawrence, helpless son of Edward Lawrence, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Dunbar, former widow of Clark Austin, late of Company C, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Fuller, former widow of Edward E. Tracy, late first Lieutenant Company D, and captain Company I, One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Robert B. McCumber, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eva Fifield, blind and helpless daughter of Leonard Fifield, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edna C. Wilson, former widow of Erwin Phifer, late of Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Miranda Green, widow of Elbridge F. Green, late of Company L, Second Regiment New York Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frank C. Myrick, late scout, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emiline Hartley, widow of James R. Hartley, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Nancy Cook, former widow of Alexander Cook, late unassigned Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Susan J. St. John, widow of John P. St. John, late captain Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment, and lieutenant colonel One hundred and forty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Austin L. Myers, helpless and dependent son of Thomas W. Myers, late of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. Teters, widow of John K. Teters, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Ellen Temperance Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of George W. Smith, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George W. Williams, helpless and dependent son of Elias B. Williams, late of Company B, Second Regiment Kansas State Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Flora A. Nelson, widow of Paul Nelson, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George W. Johnson, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Nancy Herrald, widow of Benjamin Herrald, late of Company C, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret I. Halbert, helpless daughter of Ephraim F. Halbert, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Catharine A. Atkinson, former widow of Richard Watts, late of Company G, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Albert W. Cherry, helpless son of James M. Cherry, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Ella Bailey, helpless daughter of Joseph Bailey, late captain, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sally Goins, widow of Samuel Goins, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Eliza M. Miller, widow of James H. Miller, late first lieutenant Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ella E. Pangburn, widow of William Pangburn, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ralph H. Pangburn, helpless child of said William Pangburn, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Ella E. Pangburn the name of said Ralph H. Pangburn shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of the said Ella E. Pangburn.

The name of Cecelia B. Chauncey, widow of John S. Chauncey, late commodore, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virginia Dodd, widow of John E. Dodd, late of Battery F, West Virginia Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Margaret Scholten, widow of Charles Scholten, late of Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Capitola V. Harsh, helpless daughter of Daniel Harsh, late of Company H, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amelia E. Drake, widow of Nathaniel S. Drake, late of Company B, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Frances D. Miller, widow of John H. Miller, late of Company I, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Mary Piller, widow of William Piller, late of Company G, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adah E. Allen, widow of George W. Allen, late of Company A, One hundred and tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Samantha Hitchcock, widow of Isaac W. Hitchcock, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sarah M. Willison, widow of George W. Willison, late of Company M, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet L. Stone, blind and helpless daughter of James F. Stone, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Second Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Harriett A. Erb, widow of Ira Erb, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Augustus E. Dodd, helpless son of William A. Dodds, late of Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Flora H. Whitney, helpless daughter of Alva S. Whitney, late of Company E, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of George W. Yocum, helpless son of Samuel H. Yocum, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James G. Weyant, helpless son of William B. Weyant, late of Companies M and A, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Chloe T. Hutchison, former widow of William T. Hutchison, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Minerva C. McMillan, helpless child of James W. McMillan, late colonel Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and brigadier general United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William H. Hayes, late acting assistant surgeon United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth H. Peggs, widow of Joseph E. E. Peggs, late of Company C, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine M. Higgins, widow of Henry F. Higgins, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Henrietta Magee, widow of David W. Magee, late lieutenant colonel Eighty-sixth Regiment and colonel Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ann Carman, former widow of Albert Quackenbush, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, First Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Alma L. Bruce, helpless daughter of John A. Bruce, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Martha Griggs, widow of William M. Griggs, late of Company B, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose Mercer, widow of Samuel Mercer, late of Company I, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet V. M. Cavanaugh, widow of Harry G. Cavanaugh, late captain Company I, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and colonel, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan W. Allison, widow of James N. Allison, late of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and brigadier general, United States Army, retired, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ruth A. Day, widow of Absalom N. Day, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Hallie N. Day, helpless and dependent child of said Absalom N. Day, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Ruth A. Day, the name of said Hallie N. Day shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Ruth A. Day.

The name of Sarah McIntire, widow of Henry McIntire, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mahala P. Berry, former widow of George W. York, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Ida M. Jackson, helpless and dependent daughter of Preston Jackson, alias Barrett, late of Company A, One hundredth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary S. McKibbin, widow of Chambers McKibbin, late brigadier general, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Dollie Cosens, helpless child of Henry Clay Cosens, late of Company E, First Regiment, and Company C, Thirtieth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Kate M. Smith, former widow of Dan Adams, late of Company D, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles Layton, helpless son of John Layton, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, protests against the passage of the bill now under consideration will be as unavailing as those heretofore interposed to pension bills and to measures making serious drains upon the Public Treasury. No appeals to the Senate avail when bills are presented calling for Federal appropriations. Over and over again I have challenged attention to the extravagance of this Congress and to its failure to deal with constructive legislation.

Our duty following the World War was to deal with the vital problems which the war produced. The treaty of Versailles called for prompt consideration. Our international relations demanded adjustment. We had been associated with the allied nations in the titanic conflict precipitated by the mad ambitions of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. The defeat of the enemy devolved responsibilities upon the victorious nations and called for the highest statesmanship and also required cordial cooperation upon the part of those who had joined in the peace treaty. Domestic problems were more or less involved in the solution of our international problems. It was therefore necessary that questions involved in the settlement of the war be promptly considered and acted upon. But we have refused to ratify the treaty or to cooperate with the Allies in settling the questions resulting from the war. Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary knows what the attitude of this Nation will be with respect to the terms of peace or the cognate questions involved. Our late allies are left in a state of bewilderment because of the uncertain and equivocal attitude of this Nation.

At the conclusion of the war the allied nations had the right to believe that this great Republic would not only participate in framing the terms of peace but would exert a powerful influence in the enforcement of such terms and in bringing peace and order to a distracted world. Our attitude, however, has been disappointing both to our allies and to our defeated foes. We have not only refused to support the treaty affirmatively, but our conduct has been the equivalent of active opposition to its enforcement.

It has been charged that our position has given encouragement to revolutionary and reactionary groups in the Central Empires to resist the terms of the treaty. Whether that be true or not, I think conditions justify the statement that our refusal to participate in the treaty, or actively associate ourselves with the allied nations in bringing about peace and stable conditions in Europe, has been an impediment to the efforts made in that direction and has postponed the advent of that period when order and peace and national and international good will shall obtain.

I concede there may be an honest difference of opinion upon the part of the American people concerning the acceptance without modification of the terms of the peace treaty, including the covenant of the League of Nations. Whether or not its provisions without modification or reservation were acceptable, there is still a duty resting upon this Nation to do its part in determining the questions which the war raised. Notwithstanding the ocean divides us from Europe, we are interested in Europe and in her people and in the problems which she has to face. We may attempt to escape the currents which carry nations in their powerful sweep, but isolation and absolute independence is impossible. Against our will and without our fault we were drawn into the World War.

The American people are demanding a merchant marine. They have willingly expended more than \$3,000,000,000 in building and purchasing ships. They appreciate the fact that their prosperity depends upon foreign commerce. We want the American flag to be seen upon every sea and in every port. We realize we must trade with the peoples of the world, that our raw materials and finished products must find their way to all parts of the earth, and that our ships must return laden with the products of other lands. Europe has furnished us the most important field for our surplus products. The rehabilitation of Europe depends upon whether her people can obtain from the United States not only raw materials but our finished products. The unhappy people of the impoverished nations of Europe must have peace and stable and secure conditions before they are able to obtain from this country those commodities indispensable to the life and welfare of the people. The renaissance of Europe and the prosperity of her people will contribute to the prosperity of the American people and to the development of our resources and industries.

Our country does not occupy that high station which it should have assumed in this great world crisis. Its wealth, its power, its ideals, its great contribution to the cause of international justice, made it the commanding figure among all the nations of the world. It was not only the leader in material things but its splendid service in the great world conflict gave it the moral leadership which no nation could dispute. Unfortunately we have not held high the standard, and there be many who believe that we have permitted the symbol of leadership to drop from our grasp. Has this country occupied that high position of constructive statesmanship which our domestic problems required? Has there not been upon our part a failure to measure up to the high standard of duty in dealing with the pressing domestic problems? Has there not been failure to discharge international responsibilities?

The Republican Party has been in power in the legislative branch of the Government for more than one year. The record which has been made is disappointing to all patriotic Americans. Within a short time there will be an adjournment, and the people of the Nation will have an opportunity to weigh in the balance the achievements of this Republican Congress and determine whether its record is of such a character as to merit the confidence and support of the electorate of this Republic.

I have stated upon a number of occasions that the Republican Party assumed control in both branches of Congress promising economy and measures of reform. Pledges were made that important legislation would be enacted in the interest of domestic peace and for the welfare and prosperity of the people. There are some measures to the credit of the party in power, but the constructive measures which have been passed have been marred by serious and indeed fundamental defects and imperfections.

Instead of developing a spirit of self-reliance and independence upon the part of the people and encouraging a spirit of

local self-government, efforts have been made to further atrophy the States and destroy individual initiative and strengthen the bureaucratic and consolidating tendencies which are so powerfully operating throughout the land. People have been encouraged to subordinate their States, to weaken their powers, and to emasculate their authority.

I can perhaps be justly charged with dwelling with irritating persistency upon this note. Upon a number of occasions I have pointed to the legislation of recent years which is reducing the States to mere shadows of their former spirit and power and to the corresponding development by the Federal Government of authority not granted to it and in the exercise of which it has been guilty of unwarranted usurpations. With the termination of the war Congress was required to legislate for the restoration of peace-time conditions. The situation called for wisdom and statesmanship of the highest order. Revenue laws which were the product of the war should have been modified, revised, and some provisions repealed. A system of taxation should have been devised that did not penalize thrift and savings but which taxed extravagance and waste. The majority party has lacked the courage, if not the ability, to meet this perplexing problem of taxation, and as a result industry is hampered and the prosperity of the people menaced. Legislation has been suggested and measures have been passed which were wholly without merit, but were designed to meet appeals and demands not founded in justice or resting upon the thought of the people's welfare. There has been too much of a disposition to recognize classes and groups, and consequently to enact class and group legislation. I think it can be truthfully charged that much of the projected legislation of this Congress has been destructive of the concept of national unity and freedom from class consciousness and has fostered the dangerous heresy that legislation should be for classes and special interests. There are always many difficulties, and indeed perils, attending the transformation from war to peace.

It would not be possible, nor have I the time to enter into a discussion of the psychological processes through which a nation passes from peace to war or from war back to the spirit and habits of peace. Laws must be enacted and repealed in effectuating these changes, and sometimes constitutions and fundamental charters have been stretched or overturned. We have not approached the serious questions involved in this transition from a war status to a peace status with that broad and comprehensive vision essential to correct and statesmanlike action. I repeat, the legislative record of the majority party in Congress is disappointing. There has been too much dodging, too much equivocation, too much of the subtle and Machiavellian spirit which result in delays, compromises, illusions, false hopes, and in the end disappointment, resentment, and bitter antagonisms which undermine the faith and confidence of many in their Government and lead to secret and covert attacks upon its integrity. One culpable propensity upon the part of the majority party is to foster and encourage extravagant appropriations.

I stated a few moments ago that the policy of the Republican Party had been to weaken individuality, enervate States, and disintegrate community life, and to encourage a disposition to seek Federal assistance for individuals and States and to insist upon the assertion of unauthorized power by the Federal Government in the interests of individuals and for private advantage.

I have heretofore directed attention to the weakening of individual and State spirit and pride and to the increasing appetite for Federal benefactions. It has seemed to me that there has been a violent recrudescence of past Republican policies which brought to its support a vast army of voters. That party was supposed to be the faithful advocate and unswerving friend of bounties and pensions and tariffs and special and discriminatory legislation. I think it is not a partisan statement, but merely the recitation of a historic fact, when I say that for many years the Republican Party enacted legislation demanded by certain industries and business enterprises throughout the land. Protection became the formidable rampart behind which vested and special interests, predatory forces, corrupt and sinister organizations protected themselves, and from which they sallied forth from time to time as did the robbers and pirates of old to despoil the weak and the provident and the peaceful of the limited substance which their industry and economy had enabled them to accumulate.

So this Congress has been profligate in its expenditures and responsive to the demands for bounties, pensions, and appropriations without reference to merit or regard for the Constitution or the principles of justice and fair dealing.

A short time ago we passed a bill carrying \$65,000,000 per annum as additional pensions to the survivors of the Civil War

and to their alleged dependents. Only a few months prior to the passage of that bill Congress had passed a measure granting large increases to the same classes. When the measure last referred to was before the House and Senate committees representatives of various organizations promoting the legislation appeared and declared that if the demands embodied in the then pending measure were granted no further requests would ever be made for pension legislation in behalf of those who had in any way been connected with the Civil War. At that time there were, as I recall, amounts being paid annually to the survivors of the Civil War aggregating more than \$220,000,000. Within a few months after the bill was passed there was a nation-wide movement demanding the passage of what is known as the Fuller bill. When that measure was before the committee, representations were made that if it were passed that would satisfy the demands of the survivors of the Civil War and their families and that no further legislation would be asked for. That bill is now a law. Under it and existing legislation nearly \$300,000,000 will be paid during the coming fiscal year as pensions to the survivors of the Civil War and to those who claim benefactions and Federal grants through them. It must be understood that millions and tens of millions of dollars are annually paid to widows of soldiers whose marriages were comparatively recent and though they have had numerous husbands. Notwithstanding the promises made by those who have been representatives of organizations engaged in securing pensions, we now have before us a bill that provides for pensions for a large number of individuals. A number of those who are to receive pensions under this bill are obtaining pensions under the Fuller bill and, I think, under other enactments.

It is manifest that there will be no limit to the demands for pensions. We satisfy the demands of to-day and additional ones are urged upon the morrow. And this is to be expected. We have encouraged the view that the Government has unlimited resources and that there is something honorable in obtaining contributions and appropriations from the Federal Treasury. The view is being encouraged that for any form of service under the Government a pension should be granted. Indeed, there is an active school of thought in our land that teaches that it is the duty of the Federal Government to care for the people in all parts of the land; that it should provide for the indigent and needy; care for the sick and disabled; support the derelicts and ne'er-do-wells; provide insurance without cost or, if with cost, at a price so low as to be negligible in amount to all persons; pension the aged and infirm; and generally assume control over the people, their private concerns, and business activities. We often hear of old-age pensions, and compensation for those who are injured, and the rehabilitation of all classes who have been disabled, and vocational training for men and women who have sustained injury, or who, because of their incapacity for one line of work, desire to engage in some other. The National Government is to be the father of the people, and spread its omnipotent hand over individuals, communities, and States, and rule and reign without limit or restriction. Of course, when the Constitution is broken down, and the dual form of government provided in the Constitution is no longer recognized, these views will become more or less prevalent and find strong supporters.

Let it be understood that I am discussing grants by the Federal Government, not by the States. It may well be that the latter should provide a system of pensions for the aged and indigent. Indeed there is a duty resting upon the States to provide for certain of its citizens, to afford opportunity for education to the children, and aid to the helpless and distressed.

But I will address myself to the measure before us. Let me briefly refer to some of the acts of Congress providing for pensions. The acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873, section 46037, Revised Statutes, provided pensions for former members of the Military and Naval Establishments who had incurred wounds, disease, or other disability in the service. The pensions were graduated from \$6 per month to \$100 per month, according to degree of disability. The disability pension act applied to all soldiers and sailors of the Union who served prior to the declaration of war against Germany.

Disability pensions are granted without regard to length or place of service or whether the service was in war or in times of peace. The beneficiary may have served but a day or an hour, and the disability claimed may have no relation to such service, but be of entirely independent origin. This disability pension is granted not only to those whose names were upon the rolls during the Civil War but those who were connected with the Indian wars or the War with Spain.

A few days ago we passed what is known as the Sells bill, which calls for millions of dollars annually for pensions for those who were in the Spanish-American War. Under that bill

pensions are granted for mere service in the Army or Navy to all persons upon reaching the age of 62 years. They are to receive pensions whether they are rich or poor, whether perfect in health and the possessors of thousands of dollars annually by way of income or otherwise. The pensions are likewise granted to all persons without attaining that age if they are suffering from a disability, though the disability has no relation whatever to such service in the Army or Navy.

Some of the bills which we have passed for pensions can not be defended, and they establish precedents that will be of serious import to our country.

A few hours ago the House of Representatives passed a measure granting service pensions the aggregate of which will probably be \$2,000,000,000. There seems to be a total disregard of the theory of pensions, of the question of how the money is to be raised to meet the billions of dollars appropriated from the Public Treasury. Congress seems to be mad on the question of appropriations. We proceed as do some foolish individuals who have suddenly become the possessors of fortunes. They spend it in extravagance and riotous living and in an incredibly short time find themselves in the bankruptcy courts. Nothing seems to restrain the propensity of this Congress to spend money. I have repeatedly denounced the extravagance and the wasteful appropriations made and shall continue to protest against this insane policy, which can have but one result. It tends to undermine the morality of the people and will lead to national bankruptcy.

Mr. DIAL. I discover in the bill that pensions are granted to "former widows." Does that mean that they have married again, and we are giving them a pension because they have a second husband?

Mr. KING. The Senator from South Carolina, I am afraid, is somewhat of a novice in pension legislation. Widows to the nth degree may obtain pensions.

Mr. DIAL. I did not know the legislation was designed to take care of second husbands. I was merely trying to learn.

Mr. KING. There is no limitation. A woman may have been married 10 or 15 or 20 times, but if she at any time was the widow of some man who was entitled to a pension, if she subsequently becomes a widow, she obtains a pension.

Mr. DIAL. I was struck with the novel expression "former widow."

Mr. KING. The Fuller Act, approved May 1, 1920, was a Civil War service pension act. It grants to every surviving soldier of the Civil War who served 90 days, and who was honorably discharged or who was discharged for disability incurred in the service without having served 90 days, or is presently on the pension rolls under any general or special act, a monthly pension of \$50, which is increased to a maximum of \$72 in cases where the soldier is helpless and requires the attention of other persons. To the surviving widows of soldiers of the Civil War who served 90 days or who are pensionable under the act that act grants a pension of \$30 per month, with the limitation that the widow shall have married the soldier prior to June 27, 1905—40 years subsequent to the close of the Civil War.

It was intended by Congress, as I understood the attitude of the chairman of the Committee on Pensions, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], that the Fuller Act should be liberal enough to provide for all properly pensionable surviving veterans or widows of veterans who served for 90 days in the Civil War.

It is not contended that the word "service" means actual service upon the battle field or in any fighting unit. A man is in service if his name is upon the roll, though he was never within a thousand miles of a battle field and never saw a gun or participated in any skirmish or in any form of military or naval operations. It must be remembered that we have abandoned the policy of granting only "invalid" pensions; we are firmly committed to the policy of granting "service" pensions. It was intended by Congress that this act should forestall and eliminate many thousands of special pension bills which are annually offered and many of which are passed in Congress. It has been estimated that two-thirds of the bills offered in the House of Representatives in the present Congress have been special pension bills and that these have exceeded in number 10,000.

Let me add that, in my opinion, the Fuller bill and all of the preceding pension bills and this bill now before us will not prevent the introduction of a multitude of special and private pension bills in the future, thousands and tens of thousands of which will become laws. Why, Mr. President, these pension bills, like Tennyson's brook, will go on and on forever. We will not only grant pensions to those who claim to have been connected in some degree, remote or direct, with military or

naval operations, but we are so obsessed with the idea of pensions that we will build up a civil pension list that will impose upon the taxpayers of this country hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Indeed, if we pass the pending pension bills in this Congress there will be imposed upon the people of the United States for the coming fiscal year not \$1,000,000,000 but there will be imposed upon the people approximately \$3,000,000,000 for pensions.

When a Republican Congress some years ago appropriated \$1,000,000,000 for all purposes it drove the Republican Party from power at the next election. The American people are occasionally aroused to the necessity of economy and insist that waste and extravagance upon the part of their public servants shall cease. I see, I confess, no evidence at the present time of any eagerness upon the part of the American people for economy in the administration of public affairs. We can not appeal, apparently, from a Philip drunk to a Philip sober, because there is no Philip sober now. When it comes to the matter of appropriations we are all drunk with the desire for Federal assistance, for burglarizing the Treasury of the United States.

It is immaterial that the Treasury is empty, that it may be like the cupboard which is bare; there will be an insistent demand that additional taxes be imposed upon the people, and still more taxes, regardless of the fact that every dollar of taxes which is imposed ultimately must rest upon the bowed back of the laboring man and the ultimate consumer.

There are many foolish people who entertain the idea that all taxes levied will be paid by the merchant, the banker, those who have large incomes and extensive property holdings. But a little reflection will convince us that if we increase the burden of taxes upon the merchant he passes them on to the individuals who purchase his commodities, and so it is with most forms of our Federal system of taxation—the men who pay the taxes pass the burden on to the ultimate consumer, and finally the laboring man, the man of slender resources, sustains most of the burdens imposed through the profligate and wasteful appropriations made by Congresses and legislative departments of States or political subdivisions. One is led to the conclusion that the people believe there is no limit to the capacity of the Government to meet obligations.

We are crying out against high prices; we know that high prices, in part, are superinduced by the vast volume of credit money and of bonds which are the basis of credit that were issued during the war through which we have passed. Yet whenever there is an effort to contract the basis of credit to the end that prices may be reduced in a normal and perhaps in a legitimate and proper way, we are immediately confronted with the situation that some particular branch of industry or industrial activity will be unduly affected to its disadvantage and to its serious, if not permanent, injury. Nevertheless our Republican friends here in Congress on the eve of adjournment do not seem to appreciate the importance of making a record for economy, but seem to be more concerned in greater expenditures, greater profligacy in the appropriations which are made, as if they expected to derive some advantage in the coming election by reason of the fact that they have made such enormous appropriations.

It used to be urged, Mr. President, in support of pensions that if the money were appropriated it would justify the party in power in the continuation of high tariffs in order that there might be larger accretions to the Treasury of the United States, and there were many people who seemed to conceive a close connection between enormous pensions and high tariff. High tariff, it was said, brought large sums into the Treasury, and enormous pensions would dissipate those funds, and so there would be a sort of perpetual motion, a circle created in the land.

Mr. President, I want, however, to acquit my Republican friends of being the sole offenders in extravagance in appropriations made in this Congress. The minority party can not affirm that its skirts are entirely clear. The appetite for Federal appropriations is an all-consuming one, and is not restricted or confined to class or section or party. Whenever we can get money out of the Treasury of the United States the disposition is to get it, and to get it quickly, and to get it often, and to persist in getting it. It is not a picture of which we can be proud, in my humble opinion, when we witness the extent and character of the appropriations that have been made during the present Congress.

Returning to the point that I was discussing, the House at this session, if my figures are correct, has passed more than 2,926 special pension bills; and in addition, as I have stated, there have been passed through the House these other bills—the Fuller bill, the Sells bill, and omnibus bills—carrying millions and tens of millions of dollars.

I understand that it was the purpose of the Senate committee to eliminate from the bills pending before that committee those claims and those cases which were provided for in the Fuller bill. The result was that out of the 2,926 House bills and more than 1,900 Senate bills pending before that committee the Senate committee culled out 686 bills and incorporated them in the measure now before us, known as H. R. 12530. This bill was reported to the Senate a few days ago by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], accompanied by an elaborate report containing more than 280 pages of closely printed matter. Although the committee intended, as I am advised, not to include within this bill any cases which were covered by the Fuller Act, the fact is that the bill contains the cases of more than 54 individuals alleged to be widows who have married and remarried, but are now widows, who are pensionable under the general law as construed and applied by the Bureau of Pensions in cases where the remarriage of the widow has been dissolved by death or divorce. There is therefore no reason and no purpose in having these cases included in this bill.

The bill also contains 65 cases of widows of soldiers who served for less than 90 days and are not pensionable except under disability pension laws. I submit that special legislation of this kind is discriminatory in character, is unfair, and can not be defended. If one soldier who served less than 90 days is entitled to a service pension, then every soldier who has served less than 90 days is entitled to a service pension, and it is rank discrimination to approve and report favorably cases of this character.

If Congress desires to pension veterans of the Civil War who served but 60 days and who were honorably discharged it should pass an act for this purpose, so that all soldiers of this class may be treated with justice and equity as between themselves. I pause to inquire if this—if I may be pardoned the vernacular of the speech—is a "feeler" with a view ultimately to breaking down this legislative wall which for many years has held back, perhaps, an increased tide of applications for pensions. I presume there was some reason prompting Congress to fix 90 days as the limit of service before pensions would be granted merely for service. That has been, I understand, the unbroken policy in the past. I understand that that is the law, that before one is entitled to a service pension he must have had his name upon the rolls of the military or the naval branch of the Government for at least 90 days. We are breaching this rule. This bill breaks down this wall and announces now that a man need not have had his name upon the rolls for 90 days in order to obtain a pension. Of course, we all understand that he need not have been wounded; he need not have been injured; it is not necessary that he should have incurred any disability while in the service in order to obtain a pension. The mere fact that his name was upon the roll for 90 days, though he was in no camp, though he may never have gone a thousand yards from his home, entitles him to a pension, and that notwithstanding the fact that he may be worth millions and be the recipient of a large sum annually from private investments. Not satisfied with a general service pension, this bill is edging along the way of granting service pensions to men who served less than 90 days.

Mr. President, there may be reasons for breaking down this rule. There may be ample justification for the position taken by the distinguished chairman of the committee and those members of the committee who followed him in his recommendations with respect to this bill, but if so, none has been submitted.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCORMICK in the chair). Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. KING. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator seems to forget that the rule to which he refers was broken down long ago. This omnibus bill provides pensions for 652 persons, of whom 555 are women and 97 are men. The great bulk of the beneficiaries are women, and a great many of the women are divorced women. The bill is really designed, among other things, to pay alimony to divorced women. Now, that may be a good rule, but even that is not a new one. Of course, the pension is limited to the woman who is not to blame for the divorce; but if you can find a woman applying for a pension who has been divorced anywhere in the United States, and who is to blame for it, I should like to know what her name is.

Mr. KING. I am very glad to receive the suggestions of the Senator from Colorado; they illustrate the madness that has taken possession of Congress in its desire to give gratuities and pensions and bounties to thousands and hundreds of thousands and ultimately to millions of the people of the United States.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. KING. I do.

Mr. DIAL. I should like to ask the Senator whether he ever heard of a man who recently died worth \$7,000,000 who was drawing a pension?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. DIAL. I have heard of it. I did not know whether it was true or not.

Mr. KING. There is no question about it. There was a man, the value of whose property was \$7,000,000, who received for services in an important position in the Government for years a large salary, and who later resigned that position to assume a legislative place of influence and honor, in which position he received a large salary, and during all that time he was the possessor of great wealth.

Why, Mr. President, for that matter, I have before me a book recently printed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, coming from the Division of Economics and History, entitled "Federal Military Pensions in the United States." It was written by Prof. William H. Glasson, professor of political economy and social science at Trinity College, North Carolina.

It was edited by Prof. David Kinley, professor of political economy in the University of Illinois, and a member of the committee of research of the endowment. It was printed in 1918. If I had the time, I should be glad to invite the attention of the Senator and others who are interested to the frauds which have been perpetrated upon the Government of the United States under the name of pensions, and to the wrongs which have been committed, and to the prostitution of the pension system in the United States.

Let me read this sentence. The editor says:

The evil influence of the above trend on the moral and patriotic character of the pensioners themselves soon became evident. Many of them came to look upon their pensions as rewards for service rather than as tokens of the country's appreciation of their patriotism. But the pension which any country can ordinarily pay is wholly inadequate if regarded as a reward for services. Naturally, therefore, the pensioners insisted on larger pensions, and, assisted by the claim agent and the politician, they pushed their claims until the financial drain on the country became a serious one. This is likely to happen in a democracy.

One great writer has stated that one of the evils to be feared in a democracy is a civil pension and a military pension system. One of the specters that appears in the pathway of our Nation is that which results from the growing disposition upon the part of the American people to establish a permanent Federal pension system. This spirit is leading to demands not only for Federal military and naval pensions but also for civil pensions, and ultimately it will extend, under this paternalistic trend of our country, to the granting of pensions to the aged and to the infirm, to the widow and to the orphan, notwithstanding the police powers of the States, and the duties and the obligations resting upon the States, if there shall be indigent people within their borders needing support, to properly care for them. The virus of socialism is spreading and destructive heresies are gaining support. States are being urged to abandon their duties and yield to the Federal Government the sovereign powers which they possess.

Mr. President, we should fight against this effort, which seeks, in the language of Marshall, to "compound the people of all the States into one mass, and to confer upon the National Government the authority which, under our form of government, is with the States and the people within the States."

Mr. DIAL. It will make mendicants and vagrants of them after a while.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, when a malignant disease attacks, its development must be arrested or it will speedily destroy its victim. There may not be a happy parallel between the illustration just given and the situation of the Government, but it nevertheless is true of any government that if evils exist which corrode or affect the body politic or the moral attributes of the people, and they are not checked, they will affect the entire body politic.

Mr. President, let me say to the Senator there is no promise of immortality to this Republic. Its duration depends upon the justice and righteousness of the people. The spirit of Locke and Milton and Montesquieu and the heroic figures who held the torch of liberty preceding the founding of this Republic rested upon the immortal men who gave us the Declaration of Independence and wrote the Constitution of these United States. No human government is perfect, nor can the finite mind conceive or execute a perfect thing. Nevertheless, there was established a government dedicated to the proposition that all men were equal and that justice should be the basis of all governmental authority. Influenced by the spirit which actuated the fathers and applying the principles of the Government which

they established, there was developed upon this continent the mightiest Nation the world has ever seen. Moreover, it is the freest Nation under which any people ever lived. It recognizes the individual as sovereign and as the source of authority and power. The spirit of independence possessed by our fathers developed strong, virile men and women and local communities in which the principles of free government found full expression. Each State was sovereign, a republic, a government exercising the powers of a sovereign government. The people protested against worn-out creeds—religious and political—and became a great force—moral and political—throughout the world. They believed that "an irreducible minimum of compulsion is the very essence of good government." They wanted no centralized authority, no autocratic power, no deadly bureaucracy, but strong individuals and local forums in which the virtues of local self-government could be exhibited.

Prof. Lieber states:

Let everything that is in favor of power be closely construed, and everything in favor of the security of the citizen and the protection of the individual comprehensively, for the simple reason that power is power; it is able to care for itself and tend by its nature to increase, while the citizen needs protection.

This liberty loving, sturdy people founded Commonwealths, built towns and cities, and, crossing a mighty continent, have builded a Nation that stands out as the highest example of a representative democracy and possesses that majesty which alone can be found in a government which is the embodiment of the people's will.

The work which the English race began when it colonized North America is destined to go on until every land on the earth's surface that is not already the seat of an old civilization shall become English in its language, in its political habits, and traditions. The race thus spread over both hemispheres, and from the rising to the setting sun, will not fail to keep that sovereignty of the sea and that commercial supremacy which it began to acquire when England stretched its arm across the Atlantic to the shores of Virginia and Massachusetts. The world's business will be transacted by English-speaking people to so great an extent that whatever language any man may have learned in his infancy he will find it necessary sooner or later to learn to express his thoughts in English.

Such were the words of John Fiske in his "American Political Ideals." And this statement is vindicated in the progress which this Nation has made.

But the strength of the Nation rests upon the strength of the individuals and upon the capacity of the people for local self-government. If individualism is crushed and the capacity for local self-government destroyed and the principles which constitute the basis of this Republic are departed from, then this Republic will be endangered. This movement toward paternalism must be arrested and the rights of the people and the States jealously guarded. There must be no submergence of the rights of the States, and no Federalism, drawing to itself by the gaudy trappings of power the great States which swing in their orbits along predestined and fixed paths.

Let me recur to the book I was reading from when I digressed for a moment:

The moral degeneration caused in time by the changing view of the true character of pensions led also to the evil of extending them to men whose service was brief and resulted in no injury to them. Moreover, pensions were taken without compunction by some men who, while technically entitled to them, had other means of adequate support and, indeed, were sometimes rich, to say nothing of young widows of old soldiers. For such people to take pensions is to throw a shadow of graft on the whole system.

Mr. President, there are pages in this volume which explain with more or less detail the pension system in the United States and some of the evils which have developed in the application of that system.

I have repeatedly said, and I wish to reiterate the statement, that the men who gave their lives for their country should be remembered with gratitude and their widows and their children should be generously treated by a grateful Nation. The men who are wounded in the service of their country, who incur disabilities in such service, should likewise be generously and liberally cared for by the Republic. I believe in generous treatment in behalf of those who are suffering from disabilities resulting from service to their country.

But I can not bring my mind to accept a policy of indiscriminate service pensions, to give pensions to everybody who may have served for a few days, notwithstanding his wealth, regardless of his physical condition, though he may be worth millions and though his health may be wholly unimpaired. I can find in my conscience no justification for the application of the pension system to cases of that character.

The bill before us contains about 170 cases of widows who can not establish in the Pension Office a legal status as the widow of the deceased soldier. These include women who at the time they claim to have married the soldier were the undivorced, legal wives of other men, and hence were guilty of bigamy in assuming marital relations with the soldier, and other

women who attempted to marry the soldier at a time when the soldier himself had a living wife, and other women who have forfeited their rights to pensions by moral irregularities. The Pension Bureau seems to recognize common-law marriages and to accord the widows of such marriages a pensionable status. The cases referred to are cases where even a common-law marriage could not legally have been contracted between the parties. Congress has been liberal, indeed, in according widows who married soldiers of the Civil War within 40 years after the close of the war a pensionable status, and Congress should, therefore, insist that such marriages come within the sanction of the common law and of the marriage statutes of the several States. It is vicious, indeed, to encourage the bringing in of pension claims of this character.

The bill contains 75 cases of widows who married soldiers subsequent to June 27, 1905. Congress has fixed a 40-year limit on soldier marriages, and I can see no reason why there should be a departure from that policy and the adoption of a different one by these special acts, though they be carried in an omnibus bill of the character of the one under consideration.

If one widow has married a soldier since June 27, 1905, is to be granted a pension, then every widow of a Civil War veteran who married the soldier after June 27, 1905, should be given a pensionable status. This should be done by general act of Congress, and not by these special bills which have been so numerous. Special acts in such cases are discriminatory, improper, and unfair.

The bill contains 127 cases of widows who are presently on the pension rolls and who under the Fuller Act are entitled to be pensioned at \$30 per month, who are asking to have their pensions increased to \$35, \$40, \$50, and \$72 per month on the ground that they are helpless or have helpless children. It is very much doubted if the bounty of Congress to widows ought to be extended in any case beyond \$30 per month as provided in the Fuller Act. If exceptions are to be made—and I do not affirm that conditions may not be of such a character as to call for the rigid application of the rule referred to—and if Congress and the special committees of Congress approve and report claims of this character, there will be no end of the flood of bills which will be offered to increase pensions above the rates fixed by law.

Mr. McCUMBER. Do I understand the Senator to say that the bill contains the names of widows who are granted \$72 a month?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. McCUMBER. Will the Senator call my attention to some of them?

Mr. KING. I would have to take a few moments to do so, but I feel sure that that is true.

Mr. McCUMBER. There are some soldiers who have been granted \$72 a month, but if the bill contains the names of widows who are granted \$72 a month my attention has not been called to it.

Mr. KING. Let me say to the Senator from North Dakota that I think they are cases in which there may be dependent children, and the payment would go to the widow.

Mr. McCUMBER. No; I do not recall a case where such a sum would be given to the widow and dependent children. I think the Senator will find that he is in error about any widow receiving that; but I would not want to speak absolutely at this time.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if I am in error I shall be very glad to make proper correction, and if this bill goes over until to-morrow for a final vote I will take the pains to look through the record very carefully to-night to verify the statement which I have made.

Mr. McCUMBER. I hope the Senator will allow us to get through to-day. I have tried to be accommodating to the Senator, so as to give him all the time necessary to look up matters pertaining to the bill; but realizing that to-morrow we will perhaps take all day upon the Armenian question, and this bill must pass the House after we get through, I hope the Senator will allow us to get a final vote on it this evening before adjournment. I do not think the Senator will find a case where \$72 is appropriated for a widow. There have been large sums granted to the widows of generals heretofore, and rather larger sums than \$72, but I do not think there are any of them in this bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a limit must be set somewhere and the only thing that Congress may safely and prudently do is to halt all these cases at the threshold where they exceed the limit which has been established by general law. The purpose of the recent liberal general law was to relieve Congress of the flood of private pension bills which has inundated both branches of Congress for many years.

I have said, however, that in my opinion no pension bill that we may pass, regardless of the liberality and even prodigality of its terms, will consummate that result. There will be private pension bills by the hundreds and the thousands, as long as the Senator from North Dakota lives and very much longer, with the present views of many of the American people, and particularly of many politicians in the United States.

The bill contains 178 cases of pensions for adult sons and daughters of deceased pensioners. It is usual, and I ask the attention of Senators to this language in the committee report:

To state in such cases that no one survives who has title to pensions of soldier service—

the clear inference being that a pension under the act of Congress is to be considered as a sort of incorporeal hereditament, to pass down by succession to the soldiers' heirs. I have no doubt that after a while a pension will be considered as property which may pass by will, bequest, or devise. At any rate the impression seems to be now that it is personal property, a sort of incorporeal hereditament that may pass to the heirs of the deceased, and of course it is exempt from taxation.

There are about 27 miscellaneous cases, covering instances of soldiers whose military records show desertion, soldiers who had State service as differentiated from Federal service, and widows of Army officers who are claiming increases in pensions above those allowed by the Fuller Act.

Mr. DIAL. To illustrate the Senator's point, if the Senator will look on page 162 of the bill, line 16, and on top of the next page, he will see where it is provided that in case one dies another one's name shall be inserted, "Entail," I believe, is the legal phrase.

Mr. KING. That particular case had escaped my reading, but I have no doubt there will be found others in the bill who will be in the same situation. As I stated, it is regarded as a property right which may be transmitted.

Mr. DIAL. I am learning. I am young in the business, but I am "catching on."

Mr. KING. I wish to state to my friend that I am young in this matter, too. I have not been here long enough to become entirely familiar with the operations of the pension system.

Mr. McCUMBER. If the Senator will allow me, of course I could not hear the colloquy between the two Senators, but I have made a little further investigation with reference to the Senator's statement based upon his belief that there were provisions for granting widows \$72 per month. I will say that there are none in the bill granted \$72 per month.

I will call the Senator's attention to the fact that two, who are widows of brigadier generals, have been allowed \$50 each. That is not in advance of what we have always allowed since I have been a member of the Committee on Pensions. A distinction has been made between widows of officers and widows of privates. I have taken the position that there should be no distinction, and that poverty meant exactly the same with one class as with the other, but I have been voted down upon that proposition by the Senate probably fifty times at least, and consequently we have allowed that as a rule. Two of them were allowed \$50 each. There are two or three other cases where there were two dependent children, where the \$30 had been allowed to the widow and \$10 each for dependent children, where they are dependent through either physical or mental disability. Those are the only cases, as I am informed, that even reach the \$50 limit.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I have just run through the bill hastily, and I find that that is the case.

Mr. KING. My recollection, though, is that there are some cases found—and these are the ones to which I alluded—where the widow and the children or the dependent children in the aggregate get \$72.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator is mistaken. The only two cases are where there have been two dependent children, and I think probably in both instances it will be found that they are crippled or mentally defective, where the widow has been allowed her regular \$30 and \$10 each for the dependent children.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator state the maximum amount which has been granted by special pension to a widow?

Mr. McCUMBER. In the case of one of the doctors, for instance, who allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito infected with yellow fever and died as a result of that experimentation, the widow was granted more than \$50 a month. In all other cases we have never gone above \$50 a month in a report of the committee, whether of a private or of an officer, and in this particular bill there are none of them that are granted more than \$50 a month.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, my recollection is somewhat different from that of the Senator from North Dakota. I have not the time to examine in detail the bill before us or other pension measures in order to ascertain the largest amounts paid from time to time as pensions to widows.

This bill, as I have stated, is an omnibus bill carrying numerous private pension bills. I have indicated the classes into which these special claims fall. They are as follows:

1. Widows who married the ex-soldier since June 27, 1905, and whose husbands did not die from disability incurred in the service.

2. Soldiers who served less than 90 days in the Civil War and who incurred no disability in the service.

3. Widows of soldiers who served less than 30 days in the Civil War and who did not die from disability incurred in service.

4. Widows who have married and remarried one or more times since the death of the soldier under whom they claim.

5. Widows who at the time they claimed to have married the soldier were married and undivorced from other men and who were consequently guilty of bigamy.

6. Widows who claimed to have married the soldier at a time when he had another living undivorced wife, thus depriving them of the status of a wife.

7. Dependent sons and daughters of adult age of deceased soldiers who put forth a claim to succeed to the pension allowed their soldier father.

8. Deserters.

9. Widows of deserters.

10. Persons already on the pension roll who desire increase in pensions.

11. Persons who have been the beneficiaries of one, two, three, or more special acts of Congress.

None of these persons are entitled to pensions under existing law. Hence this method of making them beneficiaries of appropriations from the Federal Treasury. Notwithstanding the liberal pension laws enacted by Congress, special pension bills are pressed with constant and increasing force for affirmative action by Congress.

Before the Civil War very few private pension acts were passed by Congress. But beginning with the Forty-eighth Congress the number of pension bills presented and enacted into law showed a remarkable increase. During the years from 1861 to 1863, inclusive, there were only 12 special pension acts. During the Thirty-eighth Congress there were 27 private pension acts; during the Thirty-ninth Congress there were 138 such acts; during the Fortieth Congress the number was 275; the Forty-first Congress enacted 85; the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses enacted an aggregate of 989 private pension bills. A large number of special acts passed in the Forty-eighth Congress, the number being 598. The Forty-ninth Congress passed 856 special pension bills and the Fiftieth Congress, 1,015. The Fifty-first increased the number to 1,388. There was a pronounced increase in the number of special acts during the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses, the aggregate being 1,408. With the Fifty-sixth Congress the number of special acts increased to 1,391. In the Fifty-seventh there were 2,171, and the Fifty-eighth Congress passed 3,358. The Fifty-ninth Congress enacted 6,030 special acts, and the Sixtieth, 6,600. During the Sixty-first Congress the high-water mark of special pension acts was reached, the number enacted totalling 9,649. In the Sixty-second Congress the number was 6,350, the Sixty-third enacted 5,061, and the Sixty-fourth, 5,885.

It must be apparent that special pension bills produce inequalities, result in favoritism, and exhibit rank discrimination.

President Cleveland vetoed during his first term 228 special acts. Of this number 175 were vetoed because the injuries were not received in military service and in the line of duty. Some vetoes rested upon the ground that the increases allowed over the general law were not justified, that in some cases where the basis of pension was alleged "dependency" there was no proof of the allegation, and other vetoes rested upon the ground that the applicants were deserters. In this bill and others which have become law Congress has abandoned all the grounds which were urged by President Cleveland for his refusal to give Executive approval to the same. By general law we pension those who received no injury and no disability either in the line of service or otherwise. We have broken down the safeguards erected by law to protect the Treasury against unjustifiable assaults. By special pension bills deserters are cared for; persons not dependents of those whose names were upon the military and naval branches of the United States are made recipients of grants from the Treas-

ury. Persons whose names were upon the rolls for less than 90 days receive consideration. Indeed, if there are any claims of persons who directly or indirectly were in any way connected with the Military or Naval Establishments of the Government during the Civil War who are not being pensioned, I am not aware of it.

Speaking of Mr. Cleveland's attitude upon pensions and of the evils of special pension acts, Prof. Glasson makes the following statement:

The determined stand of Mr. Cleveland against the abuse of special pension legislation had the effect of bringing to the attention of the country the recklessness of Congress in such matters and of securing for a time at least the more careful investigation of private pension claims in the congressional committees. Though the Republican Fifty-first Congress—the first of President Harrison's administration—passed 1,388 private pension acts, the party was committed to liberality in this direction by reason of its criticism of Mr. Cleveland's record. In the second half of the Harrison administration the House of Representatives was overwhelmingly Democratic and only 217 special pension acts were passed. In the four years of Cleveland's second administration 497 private pension bills became law. Mr. Cleveland's successors in the Presidency have not emulated his record of opposition to private pension bills. In the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations the number of such measures increased very largely, and in Mr. Taft's administration 15,999 pensions were granted by special act.

Congress is obviously not a suitable place for the investigation and just settlement of private pension claims. The pressure of general business is too great. There is little time for the detailed discussion of such matters on the floor of either House, and the recommendation of the Pension Committees must usually be followed without question if business is to be done. These committees can give no proper consideration to the thousands of claims presented. The passage of a certain number of pension claims upon plausible representations becomes practically a form of congressional patronage. Some Members are assiduous in seeking pensions for constituents to the exclusion of activities of a more public nature. It would be an improvement upon present methods if Congress should pass special pension bills only upon the recommendation of the Pension Bureau. The general pension laws are liberal, and the number of meritorious claims not within their scope must be very limited. The officers of the Pension Bureau have better facilities to learn the facts and form a just opinion in exceptional cases than Congress, and the history of the bureau will not convict it of bias against claimants. Under the present system there is unfair discrimination against the pensioners under the public laws by reason of the great number of increases secured by private bills for those who are able to gain the favor and aid of Senators and Representatives.

The same author submits a rather serious indictment against Congress. I express no opinion as to the justice of his criticism but submit that those who are familiar with pension legislation will have very decided views with regard to this matter.

In recent years the great majority of pensions granted by special act are in the nature of increases to rates in excess of the amounts provided for in the general laws. In such cases the claim is usually made that the circumstances of the particular applicant justify a rate higher than that normally paid. But it is fairly obvious that such increases are due more to the favor of Members of Congress than to any just and careful comparison of the merits and necessities of the applicants with those of other pensioners receiving the same allowance.

We are all familiar with the fact that a large number of special laws are for the purpose of correcting the military records of those who are shown upon the Government rolls to be deserters. There was never any thought about correcting the record upon the part of a great majority of those shown to be deserters until pensions were desired. Under the law where the records show dishonorable discharge or desertion no pension could be obtained. Accordingly, as stated, there have been for many years hundreds of special pension bills enacted to remove the charge of desertion or the record of dishonorable discharge. As soon as such acts were passed pensions were then paid to the beneficiaries.

Prof. Glasson, in speaking of the passage of private pension bills, states that:

On "pension day" there is commonly no quorum present. In the presence of a few Members, it has been a general practice to take up the pension bills reported by the committee and put them through the form of passage in a perfunctory manner and with remarkable speed. In some Congresses they have been passed at the rate of two or three a minute. Very few Members take the trouble to vote on such occasions or give any attention to the procedure, which is by general consent. Occasionally some disgusted southern Member, or some Member who has a grievance, stops the process temporarily by insisting on the presence of a quorum. Instead of passing a separate law granting each pension, Congress has in recent years followed the practice of including many grants of special pension as items in a sort of omnibus bill. Under this practice, if the President were disposed to veto some objectionable grants he could not do so without at the same time causing the failure of all the other pension provisions in the bill.

The author speaks of "no quorum" being present in the House on "pension days." During the consideration of pension bills in the Senate it is a rare occasion when more than a dozen Senators are present.

As I have stated the American people have always been desirous of dealing generously with the families of those whose lives were given for their country and those who were injured or received disabilities in the line of service. But that generous policy which met with such cordial approbation throughout the

country has been departed from and disability pensions are no longer important. The announced plan is to grant service pensions without regard to extent of service or the necessity for governmental gratuities. "Arrears" pension acts have been passed to supplement the general laws, and special acts have followed where the former legislation was inadequate to meet demands for Federal contributions.

A House executive document of the Fifty-first Congress, first session, reveals some of the evils which have grown up in the pension administration. For instance, one of the principal examiners in the Pension Bureau was receiving a salary of \$2,000 per year. He filed an application alleging "disability from malarial disease." An examination by the bureau's surgeon refuted his claim. Several years afterward his claim was granted and a pension allowed with arrears extending back to August, 1865, the amount paid being several thousand dollars.

It would be interesting to review in detail the legislation which has been enacted by Congress since the Civil War dealing with pensions, and the activities of the various organizations which have aided such legislation. I shall not, however, take the time of the Senate for that purpose, but will content myself with a hurried reference to these matters. The fact is, however, that local and national organizations have been potential in political parties and have influenced legislation. Demands have been made under threat of defeat of candidates for important political positions who did not signify their approval of policies projected by local organizations or representatives of those who were seeking general or special laws for pensions and governmental grants. In the House reports of the Forty-sixth Congress evidence is submitted which shows the methods employed to secure pension appropriations, which are discreditable to all concerned and constitute a dark page in the legislative experience of our country.

Mr. Bentley, when Commissioner of Pensions, directed attention to the fraudulent claims for pensions prosecuted under laws which had been secured through undue and improper influence. In his statement he uses this language:

As the law stood previous to the passage of the arrears act the temptation to fraud was very great, but since that act it is many times increased. Then the claims were comparatively few in which any considerable sum of money would be the immediate reward of a successfully prosecuted claim, but since that act every invalid claim allowed, as well as many of the other classes, will have in it from several hundred to several thousand dollars due the claimant at the first payment.

It is estimated by those best informed that there have been not less than \$2,000,000 paid out annually for fraudulent pensions. In my judgment, the estimate is below rather than above the actual amount.

With the temptation to the commission of fraud so greatly increased, and the road to the Treasury easy through ex parte proceedings, the consequences can easily be foretold. Not only will the people be taxed to pay an annual tribute to the unworthy, amounting to several millions of dollars, but with so many claims pending and still to be presented and the avenues to the two or three hundred persons, more or less, who are charged with their adjustment open for the approach of interested parties, it will be little less than a miracle if extensive official corruption does not follow.

Speaking of the pension act of 1890, Prof. Glasson states that under it pensions might be received by persons who were receiving handsome incomes from their services as skilled workers, or as lawyers, physicians, public officials, business men, and bankers. While the act declared that pensions were to be granted to ex-soldiers for incapacity to perform "manual" labor, it was construed to grant pensions to persons in the lines of employment just referred to.

Pensions were provided for the highly paid but rheumatic lawyer, for the prosperous business man hurt in a street accident, for the ex-soldier public official with heart disease, and for the mechanic who had lost a hand in an industrial accident. It was well to have these ills of life provided for, but questionable whether military reasons required the provision to be made at the expense of the general taxpayer.

There was no distinction in granting pensions to those in affluent circumstances and the poor.

The act was not a national gratuity or dignified form of relief for indigent and infirm veterans, as contemplated by the advocates of a dependent pension bill, for it pensioned alike the rich and the poor, the prosperous and the unprosperous. It was not a reward for long and meritorious service in the Army, for it treated the three through the whole war. It was not a compensation for injuries and disease contracted in the camp or on the battle field, for it pensioned for mental and physical disabilities whenever and wherever incurred, except those resulting from vicious habits.

Under this act this author states that widows' pensions were granted regardless of the cause of the husband's death and to—widows who were unborn, or merely small children when the Civil War ended. * * * This provision especially benefited young women who, long years after the war, married middle-aged or elderly ex-soldiers. It is hard to see why such widows and children born of such marriages are more deserving of national aid than the dependent widows and children of other loyal citizens who were never called upon to perform military service. The experience of the Pension Bureau has also

been that the desire on the part of young widows to retain pensions has frequently resulted in immoral alliances rather than in remarriages which would cause the loss of the pensions.

Speaking of this act and the circumstances of its passage, Prof. Glasson says:

It was a high bid for the political support of the 450,000 Grand Army of the Republic men and other ex-soldiers, with both the Republican and Democratic parties bidding. To the professional politician it was a way to spend the surplus, which appealed to the sentiment of the people and which also promised to produce votes for the candidates of the party. Undoubtedly in passing the act of 1890 the Republican Congress and national administration attached strongly to that party the great majority of the Grand Army of the Republic voters.

It was estimated that this act before it was superseded in 1907 cost the country over a billion dollars. Mr. H. Clay Evans, who was Commissioner of Pensions under the McKinley administration, in reporting the practices of the Pension Bureau in administering the act of 1890, said:

I am free to say that the practice has never been to inquire into the capacity of the claimant to earn a support. The prosperous have been pensioned alike, on application, with the less fortunate, plainly on showing disabilities or disease, without any reference to the claimant's wealth or capacity to earn a support.

I referred to the powerful influences which have secured passage of pension legislation. Gen. SHERWOOD, who has been in the House for many years, stated:

You can get anyone to vote for any pension bill you want in any legislature in the North, because the members do not dare to vote against it. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 62d Cong., 2d sess., pt. 1, 127.)

Representative Dies, of Texas, indicated a concurrence in this view when he said:

I am a party Democrat and I want my party to win, but the naked truth is that the Democratic Party is just as cowardly on this pension question as ever the Republican Party dared to be. * * * Every man who votes for this pension increase indirectly votes against lower tariff taxation.

The Sherwood bill was passed in the House by a vote of 229 to 93. This measure, it is estimated, has increased the burdens to the Government of more than \$75,000,000 per annum. As I recall, the distinguished chairman of the Senate committee [Mr. McCUMBER] stated that the Sherwood bill would involve an annual increase of more than \$75,000,000 and that a bond issue might be required to meet the obligations which it created.

Perhaps the reluctance of members of the National Legislature to oppose pension bills may be in part understood when it is known that on the 30th day of June, 1912, there were more than 846,000 persons on the Federal pension list.

That those receiving pensions from the Federal Government constitute a powerful force in the various States is evident when it is recalled that in 1900 there were in the District of Columbia 1 pensioner for every 22 of the population. In Maine there was 1 pensioner to every 35 of population. In Kansas it was 1 to every 36; in Indiana 1 to every 37; in Ohio 1 to every 40. Ohio in that year received in Federal pensions \$15,171,000 and Indiana received \$10,339,000. The population of the United States in 1900 was 75,994,575, and the number of Federal pensioners in the country was 988,446.

The Sherwood bill as it passed the House was greatly modified in the Senate. Indeed, a substitute was presented by the Senator from North Dakota which passed by an overwhelming majority and the conferees made some slight changes and accepted the Senate bill; it became a law on May 11, 1912. This act granted pensions to all whose names had been upon the roll for 90 days or more in the Civil War and were 62 years of age or over. It further provided that pensions should be paid without regard to age or length of service to persons who served in the Civil War and were honorably discharged and who were disabled from performing manual labor as the result of wounds received in battle or in the line of duty or as the result of disease or other causes incurred in the line of duty. Within a very short time after the passage of this act more than 4,600 applications for relief under it were filed in the Pension Bureau. This act superseded the service and age pension act of 1907, and within a short time all who were receiving pensions under that act were obtaining the benefits of the act of 1912. Of course, the charge upon the Treasury greatly increased, and in 1914, \$172,409,600 was paid as pensions. Another pension bill was passed in September, 1916, under which the list of pensioners was greatly increased. Under its provisions a young woman who married an ex-soldier 40 years after the Civil War may be pensioned for life. She may be married a number of times after the death of the ex-soldier, but whenever she is a widow, regardless of her wealth or income, she is to be pensioned. At the end of the fiscal year of 1917 more than \$2,230,000,000 had been paid to those whose names had been upon the rolls of the military and naval branches of the Government, and to their widows and their relatives, in cases where there had been no proof of disability, or injury, or any disability

contracted while in the military service. In addition to this amount the cost of administering the law amounted to approximately \$133,000,000.

Pensions have been granted without discrimination between the poor and the prosperous, and until 1912, as I recall, there was no recognition given to long military service. The 90-day men received the same pension as the soldier who served during the entire war.

The pension system and its administration has been criticized by Prof. Glasson in these words:

The administration of the laws has also been hampered by political pressure and interference. Some administrations have been vigilant to protect the Treasury from imposition and fraud; others have been "liberal" to the point of facilitating the pensioning of persons whose claims were of doubtful merit or supported by false representations. Under the pension laws, imposition has often been easy and the fruits of dishonesty great. The provisions granting pensions for disabilities not of service origin have stimulated dependence among the veterans and tended to place the service of the citizen to the State upon too mercenary a basis.

I have here a number of articles written by Burton J. Hendrick, which were reported in the World's Work, dealing with what he denominates "pork-barrel pensions." Attention is called upon the title page of the pamphlet containing the articles to the fact that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there were paid for pensions alone more than \$172,000,000, and that that amount combined with the expenditures for the Army and Navy gave a military budget of more than \$466,000,000. We have been accustomed to speak of Prussian militarism, and yet the German Empire in the year 1913 expended only \$491,000,000 for pensions and for its military and naval operations. In 1913 our national expenditures, exclusive of the Postal Service, were less than \$749,000,000; but we spent more than one-half of our income on our military budget.

In these articles Mr. Burton exposes the methods by which pensions were obtained, describes how deserters were made into heroes by statute, and the methods by which pernicious private pension bills were enacted into law. These articles are a scathing indictment of the work of Congress and the sinister and improper influences which have procured legislation dealing with pensions. In a former speech I have referred to these articles and will therefore make no further reference to them at this time.

The Senator from North Dakota is anxious to have this bill passed to-night. I have no doubt his views are shared by other Senators; at least, by those who are in attendance. The great majority of the Members of this body manifest no interest in the measure, assuming, I presume, that it will encounter no successful opposition and will speedily receive the approval of the Senate. Let me repeat what I said when the so-called Sells bill was before the Senate: It is impossible to defeat any pension bill. Indeed, it is impossible to accomplish the defeat of any appropriation bill. Experience has demonstrated that Congress is impotent to cope with organizations formed in our country for the purpose of obtaining contributions from the Treasury of the United States. No matter the character of the appropriations sought, whether worthy or unworthy, whether meritorious or devoid of merit, if the organizations back of it are powerful enough and continue their efforts and pressure with sufficient zeal and pertinacity, they will in the end secure what they ask.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him for a moment on that proposition?

Mr. KING. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. It became my duty on Saturday to lay before the Senate the terms of an understanding between the Literary Digest and the postal employees' unions of the country, one of the most sordid arrangements for securing aid from the Treasury that has thus far come under my notice. Not a single paper in the United States, so far as I have been able to ascertain, up to this time has said a word about it; not a word. The great papers of New York yesterday morning and the Washington and other papers which I have examined all were as silent as the grave upon the proposition, and largely, I presume, because they expect to be in time the beneficiaries of the agreement, if it shall succeed to the extent of repealing the present rates of second-class postage.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I regret to learn of the incident to which the Senator refers. Revelations of this kind are very depressing to me and I believe they must similarly affect all patriotic Americans. My information has been to the effect that the postal employees were not adequately paid. I have indicated to a number of them that I would support a measure that gave them relief and a just and fair compensation.

If it be a fact that the employees of the Government adopted methods referred to by the Senator from Colorado a few days ago, for the purpose of securing the passage of legislation, I

believe that it was improper and that it should occasion profound regret throughout the country. And if the magazine to which the Senator refers sought by the advocacy of the legislation to secure financial advantage in the form of reduced postal rates, its conduct was most reprehensible and calls for condemnation from all honest men. If other newspapers were parties to any arrangement by the terms of which they were to advocate legislation for the relief of postal employees, in consideration of which the latter were to use their influence to procure legislation beneficial to the newspapers, they have been guilty of an immoral act for which there is no extenuation. If the facts are as stated by the Senator from Colorado, it makes an ugly page in contemporaneous history.

The American people have been justly proud of the record made by the press of this country. In the pre-Revolutionary days as well as since the liberties of the American people have been ably defended by the press. Some of the greatest men of our country have been editors, and their pens have been dipped in fire, as they have led the people in mighty contests to secure political reforms, and moral victories. The press has been the bulwark of American freedom. We pronounce with reverence the illustrious names of Franklin and Greely and Bowles and Dana and Grady and Watterson and the hundreds of others who have made glorious the press of our land, and who with knightly courage have borne the torch of intellectual liberty and social justice to guide the people in the days of peace as well as in the hours of national peril.

We remember the words of Jefferson when he stated that he would rather live in a country that had no government and had newspapers, than in one where there was a government but no newspapers. He recognized the value of the press and regarded it as indispensable to liberty and progress. Unfortunately some newspapers exist only to advocate special interests or class legislation. Others are the personal organs of individuals who seek political preferment or have financial or other interests which they desire to protect. There are newspapers which are partisan and bigoted, and only interested in the success of political organizations. The merits of political questions or the ethical principles involved are wholly without interest and receive no consideration.

Fortunate indeed is the country which possesses an independent and honest press. As long as we have men to lead us who have courage and sincerity and honesty, men who love their country and have an abiding faith in its destiny, and who believe that justice and righteousness will ultimately prevail throughout the world, our country will be safe. The American people desire the truth. They want good government. They have faith in the political principles upon which this Nation is founded. They may be misled for a time and be betrayed in an evil hour, and their feet may depart under the direction of false leaders from the paths of safety, but ultimately they will find themselves, and guided by the spirit of Washington and Jefferson and those who have preserved and glorified this Nation, they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and rescue it and the institutions of our land from all enemies, whether foreign or domestic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I desire to amend the amendment by striking out all of those paragraphs which give or grant pensions to men who served less than 90 days.

There are 65 in this category. I presume I will have to state them for the Record, though it will take some time, I will say to the Senator, to call attention to each of the items.

Mr. McCUMBER. I presume, Mr. President, that a motion could be made to strike out all of those items, and that then the Secretary, with the assistance of the Senator from Utah, could determine which ones fall under the motion. We could dispose of the question very much quicker, of course, in that way.

Mr. KING. If the Senator will permit me, I will say that I have numbered each item in the bill, treating it as a paragraph, the last item being 680.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah may send his amendment to the desk in order that it may appear in the Record.

Mr. KING. I will state that the items I move to strike out are numbered 6, 7, 15, 48, 84, 94, 101, 109, 117, 118, 127, 140, 151, 160, 163, 183, 198, 203, 212, 219, 225, 251, 252, 265, 272, 276, 289, 302, 313, 318, 326, 329, 335, 337, 338, 353, 360, 361, 362, 364, 368, 370, 420, 441, 472, 475, 480, 482, 518, 531, 542, 549, 557, 564, 574, 584, 597, 603, 605, 607, and 628.

Those are the numbers, Mr. President, which constitute the amendment as I have indicated them upon the printed bill

now upon the desk of the Secretary and upon the desks of Senators, so that it is very easy by looking at the copy of the bill which I have, and which I have numbered, to determine the items which are embraced in my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the Senator may present his amendment to the committee amendment as he has thus indicated it.

Mr. KING. Let me state, in order that Senators may understand what my motion is, that the present law fixes 90 days as the minimum service to entitle a soldier to a service pension. There are 65 items in the bill in which pensions are granted for a service of less than 90 days. My motion is to strike from the bill all of those items granting pensions for less than 90 days' service, because it proposes a departure from existing law; it is unfair and discriminatory, and it will establish a precedent which in the end will be utilized to secure service pensions for everyone who was enrolled in the Army or the Navy, though he served but for one day or for one hour, if his name appeared upon the rolls. That will be the result of the enactment of this bill, and it seems to me that no one can defend a departure from the existing law when the precedent to be established portends such serious consequences.

The amendment of Mr. KING to the amendment reported by the committee is as follows:

On page 59, after line 21, to strike out:
"The name of Henry Seebers, late unassigned, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month."

At the top of page 60, to strike out:
"The name of Nason B. Cunningham, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month."

On page 61, after line 14, to strike out:
"The name of John I. Amy, late of unassigned Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 67, after line 19, to strike out:
"The name of Mary J. Bowen, widow of Russell Bowen, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 75, after line 5, to strike out:
"The name of Harriet M. Godfrey, widow of Edwin J. Godfrey, late of Company B, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 77, after line 8, to strike out:
"The name of Olive M. Kelly, widow of George Kelly, late of Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 78, after line 13, to strike out:
"The name of Fred Hawk, late of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 79, after line 21, to strike out:
"The name of Mary Sullivan, widow of Cornelius Sullivan, late of Company L, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 81, after line 15, to strike out:
"The name of David Rushion, enrolled as David Rushton, late of Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On the same page, after line 19, to strike out:
"The name of George Bowen, late of Second Battery, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 83, after line 4, to strike out:
"The name of Charles Waide, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 85, after line 9, to strike out:
"The name of Lillian M. Evans, widow of William W. Evans, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 87, after line 8, to strike out:
"The name of Harriet S. Parker, widow of Charles Parker, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 88, after line 20, to strike out:
"The name of Gideon C. Lewis, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 89, after line 6, to strike out:
"The name of Joseph Ford, late of Company G, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, the same to be paid him without deduction or rebate on account of former alleged erroneous payments of pension."

On page 92, after line 18, to strike out:
"The name of Rhoda A. Beatty, widow of Samuel T. Beatty, late of Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 95, after line 12 to strike out:
"The name of Samuel W. Hayden, late private Sixth Independent Company Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

On page 96, after line 11, to strike out:
"The name of Louisa E. Prickett, widow of William W. Prickett, late of Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

At the top of page 98, to strike out:
"The name of Margaret A. Davis, widow of Wilson H. Davis, late of Company F, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 99, after line 4, to strike out:
"The name of Elizabeth Morand, widow of Alfred L. S. Morand, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 100, after line 4, to strike out:
 "The name of Margaret W. Mitchell, widow of Walter P. Mitchell, late of Capt. Thatcher's independent company, Pettis County Missouri Home Guards, and Company C, Fortieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 104, after line 21, to strike out:
 "The name of Sarah Cox, widow of James L. Cox, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

At the top of page 105, to strike out:
 "The name of Mary J. Martin, widow of William S. Martin, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 107, after line 2, to strike out:
 "The name of Louisa C. Southerland, widow of James C. Southerland, late of Capt. Gilbreath's company of Alabama Scouts and Guides, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 108, after line 7, to strike out:
 "The name of F. W. Gerding, late special agent, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

At the top of page 109, to strike out:
 "The name of Mollie Reck, widow of William L. Reck, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 111, after line 11, to strike out:
 "The name of Jacob H. Martz, late of Company D, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 113, after line 16, to strike out:
 "The name of Jane Jadwin, widow of Benjamin Jadwin, late of Company B, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Twenty-second Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 115, after line 14, to strike out:
 "The name of Sarah M. Doan, widow of William F. Doan, late of Company D, Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

At the top of page 117 to strike out:
 "The name of Sylvia Hitchcock, widow of George A. Hitchcock, late of Company A, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 118, after line 9, to strike out:
 "The name of Robert C. Pollock, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On the same page, after line 20, to strike out:
 "The name of Phebe Morgan, widow of John H. Morgan, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 119, after line 22, to strike out:
 "The name of Eliza Gratz, widow of Paul H. Gratz, alias Paul F. Ochs, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 120, after line 7, to strike out:
 "The name of Richard M. Johnson, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On the same page, after line 11, to strike out:
 "The name of Anna D. Abel, widow of William A. Abel, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

At the top of page 123, to strike out:
 "The name of Jennie D. Matteson, former widow of David Johns, late of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 124, after line 4, to strike out:
 "The name of Delilah J. Feist, widow of Albert Feist, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On the same page, after line 8, to strike out:
 "The name of Ephraim Huff, widow of John A. Huff, late of the U. S. steamship *Tyler*, Western Gunboat Flotilla, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On the same page, after line 12, to strike out:
 "The name of Jimima Trueax, widow of George M. Trueax, late of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On the same page, after line 20, to strike out:
 "The name of William Blades, late of Company B, Permanent Battalion, Camp Russell, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 125, after line 12, to strike out:
 "The name of Sarah Virginia Pollard, widow of Allison W. Pollard, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 125, after line 20, to strike out:
 "The name of Adam Mille, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

At the top of page 136, to strike out:
 "The name of George W. Burk, late of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 140, after line 6, to strike out:
 "The name of Jane McMahon, widow of Matthew McMahon, late of Company D, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 145, after line 13, to strike out:
 "The name of Cora B. Kelley, widow of James Kelley, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

At the top of page 146, to strike out:
 "The name of Israel Boyer, alias George Johnson, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 146, after line 22, to strike out:
 "The name of Samuel Pryor, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 147, after line 4, to strike out:
 "The name of Peter Boyd, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 154, after line 8, to strike out:
 "The name of Mary E. Leroy, widow of Fred, alias Frederick, Leroy, late of Company E, First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 156, after line 17, to strike out:
 "The name of Mary Werner, widow of Adam Werner, late of Captain Knapp's company, Seventh Indiana Legion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 158, after line 12, to strike out:
 "The name of Susan H. Orr, widow of Charles W. Orr, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Volunteer Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 159, after line 17, to strike out:
 "The name of Sarah Keys, widow of William T. Keys, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 161, after line 5, to strike out:
 "The name of Louisa R. Bechtel, widow of Morgan S. Bechtel, late of Company G, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 163, after line 3, to strike out:
 "The name of Abigail Merriman, widow of Henry L. Merriman, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 165, after line 11, to strike out:
 "The name of Ellen S. Vestile, widow of George W. Vestile, late of Captain Bassett's independent company, Ninth Regiment Indiana Legion, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 167, after line 13, to strike out:
 "The name of Joseph E. Dearborn, late unassigned, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month."

On page 169, after line 19, to strike out:
 "The name of Alice Hingson, widow of Thomas J. Hingson, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving and \$6 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Thomas J. Hingson until they reach the age of 16 years."

On page 170, after line 22, to strike out:
 "The name of Martha A. Robbins, widow of Leander C. Robbins, late of Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 171, after line 6, to strike out:
 "The name of William N. Ingersoll, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month."

On page 171, after line 12, to strike out:
 "The name of Elizabeth Ross, widow of Adam Ross, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

On page 175, after line 3, to strike out:
 "The name of Emilie Hartley, widow of James R. Hartley, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I shall boil down what I desire to say in answer to the argument of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] in not to exceed three minutes of time. I can give a reason which the Senator undoubtedly has not fully considered why in certain cases it is perfectly proper to include in a special pension bill those who may have served less than 90 days.

I wish first to present to the Senate facts showing exactly what this pension bill involves. It will be recalled that the other House has been passing private pensions since last September. Those bills have come to the Senate, but we have held them in abeyance until, as the Senator from Utah has suggested, they embrace about 2,900 names, or about 3,000 altogether in the House bills. Most of those bills were passed in the House before the Fuller bill was presented to the Senate and before the Fuller bill was even passed by the House. Then, there were a number of Senate bills. It was quite certain that the Fuller bill would pass both Houses, and I therefore, on my own motion, asked that all of the special pension bills be laid aside until we should have disposed of the Fuller bill. Having disposed of the Fuller bill, we then took one of the House bills and amended it by striking out all after the enacting clause, and then inserting in lieu of the portion stricken out the names of all of those out of the three thousand or thirty-five hundred in both Senate and House bills who would not be taken care of by the Fuller pension bill. So we have practically a year of pension bills all crowded into this single omnibus bill. It is not, however, nearly as vital, I think, as the Senator from Utah would indicate it to be.

As the Senator has stated, the bill contains the names of 680 pensioners, and 379 of those cases provide for a pension of \$30 a month for widows who otherwise would not be pensionable under the general law. In 160 cases a pension of \$20 per month has been recommended. Those items are intended to pension helpless and dependent children of soldiers independently of the parents; that is, where the beneficiaries are orphans.

In 86 cases a pension of \$35 per month is recommended. Those cases cover widows who are now receiving \$30 per month under existing laws, who are over the age of 75 years, and require the constant aid and attention of other persons.

In 38 cases \$40 per month is granted. Those items cover the cases of widows who have one minor child to support; and I think a careful examination will elicit the fact that the child is perfectly helpless, either mentally or physically. Where the case simply involves a minor child, of course, the extra pension of \$10 a month will cease when the child becomes 16 years of age.

There are 17 cases where \$50 per month is granted. This class covers the cases of widows who have two minor children to support, and also a few soldiers who can not get that rate under existing law.

There are four cases where \$72 per month is granted. They are cases in which the soldier rendered long and faithful service and is now absolutely helpless and requires the constant aid and attention of another person, as, for instance, where the soldier is paralyzed. I recall one case among this number where there is not only complete paralysis but also where the soldier is dying from stomach cancer and can not last longer than a few weeks.

There are two cases where \$24 a month is granted.

After all these cases are included, what is the proposed legislation going to cost the Government? If all the beneficiaries live for a single year the amount added to the pension roll will be \$182,760, which is rather a mere bagatelle compared with the sums which we are almost daily voting; but as, according to present statistics, about one-half of those to whom we grant private pensions die within one year, the total expenditure involved will not amount to more than half the sum I have named. So the Treasury is not going to be looted to any great extent by taking care of the old soldiers and their widows covered by the pending bill.

Mr. President, I wish now to answer very briefly the objections upon which the pending motion of the Senator from Utah is based. He says that it has been the inflexible rule to grant no pension to a soldier who has served for less than 90 days. In that the Senator is mistaken. If a soldier incurred a disability, although he may not have served three days, he has a pensionable status. If the Senator will carefully examine the items included in this bill, I think he will find, if not in every instance, at least in nearly every instance, that the cases covered are those of soldiers who have a pensionable status, although they served less than 90 days, but are not pensionable at the rate provided in the various items. Suppose a soldier 65 or 68 years of age who served 60 days was wounded in battle, and has been drawing a pension during all of the ensuing time for that wound, but his pension will not be \$72 per month. Now, let us suppose that he is suffering from total paralysis and needs the constant aid and attention of another person. In that event he is granted an additional pension because of the necessity for aid and attention. His case is not covered by the general law, but it will be covered by this bill. So the objection which the Senator from Utah urges, that these items should not be included in the pending bill, because they relate to soldiers who were not in battle, did not incur any disability, and served for less than 90 days, is untenable and arises from an erroneous understanding of the cases.

Now, in regard to the widows, I think if the Senator will examine the record very carefully he will find that the facts justify the recommendation of the committee. Take, for instance, the case of a man who was a good soldier, who fought for the preservation of the life of his country, and because of whose valor and suffering we have a United States of America to-day. He was possibly married during the war or very shortly thereafter. He died a few years ago, leaving a widow old and helpless. She was a pretty good wife to the soldier, possibly during many long years, perhaps even during the time of his service. Being helpless and old, she did not want to go to the poorhouse, but felt that, perhaps, by marrying some man he might give her a good home, so that she could live the remainder of her allotted life in peace. To get married after 75 years of age, or even 60, I think is hardly the thing to do; but old ladies are liable to make mistakes, and I am willing to forgive them under the circumstances if they did not make a good marriage after they were 60 or 70 years of age, and I am ready, in honor of this old soldier who kept the flag of his country flying through the dark days of 1861 to 1865, to take her back and give her a pension, even though she married once or twice or thrice. Of course, she was foolish to do so, but when people get in their dotage I forgive them a great many things that I would not forgive if they were young people in the vigor of manhood and womanhood; and a close examination of these cases will show that we have not been unjust in granting the little stipend to a widow who made a mistake in thinking that she could get married after

she got to be an old woman and that the marriage would be a happy and a pleasant one. She made a mistake; maybe she got a divorce; and if she did, and is now penniless, I want to help her out because of the love and the gratitude I have toward the old soldier who saved this country.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPENCER in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. McCUMBER. I do.

Mr. THOMAS. Do I understand from the Senator that all of the widows who are cared for in this bill are over 70 or 75 years of age?

Mr. McCUMBER. No; some of them are younger and were foolish enough to get married when they were 60 years of age.

Mr. THOMAS. Some were younger than that.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; perhaps some of them were 55 years of age. There were not many of them. They are mostly old women, however, and each case was considered upon its own merits.

Now, we are not making an exception to the rule. Let me call the Senator's attention to the fact that the law to-day is that it does not make any difference whether the widow is married once or thrice or a dozen times; upon the death of her last spouse, or upon her divorce, she is put back upon the pension roll under the present law. Therefore we are not changing that law.

Mr. THOMAS. That was the act of 1916.

Mr. McCUMBER. And the act of 1920, the Fuller bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; the act of 1916, just before the last presidential election.

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; and reiterated in the act of 1920. I was not in favor of it myself.

Now the case of the undivorced: A great many of these cases—I will not say how many now—are put upon the pension roll because they could not secure their pensions at the department. Why? Because the records showed that the husband had been married once, and they could not go back and find the proof that he got a divorce. Possibly the woman had lived with that soldier for 20 or 30 or 40 years, believing that he was divorced, and probably he was divorced in some court in which the record is gone, or he thought he was divorced, at least, and she thought the same thing. You can not always prove those cases. Some of them had trouble in proving the fact that they were the widows of the soldiers. They could not get a certificate. They were married by some justice of the peace, possibly, out in the country, and it was hard to get the records; the witnesses had died, and they had trouble in establishing even the marriage, and their continuance of living with the soldier long enough at least to call it a common-law marriage.

Those cases have been carefully considered; and remember that we have cut out the vast majority of the cases that came to us. The Senator thinks we have been liberal, and I agree that more than 10,000 bills have been introduced in the House, and we have cut them down finally, both House and Senate bills, to 682.

There are a few of those cases, I think, where the marriage was later than 1905. There was some good reason in each instance why the committees of both the House and the Senate thought that we ought to grant a pension, even though it reached beyond 1905, in these special cases. Remember, the House passed the bill fixing the year at 1915. We cut it down to 1905, the old law, I will admit, under the expectation that probably we would agree on about 1910 in conference; but the House did not want to take the chance of a conference on the bill, fearing that they might not get it through in time. Therefore they accepted the amendment, the chairman of the committee stating that they would want to take care by special bill of those cases that would come in at least under 1910. I think that should be changed, as the Senator says, by a general law; but we have not followed that rule altogether in our past legislation. We have considered each case, and if the marriage ran but a short time beyond the period fixed by law we have sometimes overlooked it and granted a pension because of some other merits that were in the case.

Mr. President, I think this covers generally the objections that have been urged.

RECESS.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There being no objection, the Senate (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, June 1, 1920, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATION.

Executive nomination received by the Senate May 31 (legislative day of May 24), 1920.

SOLICITOR GENERAL.

William L. Frierson, of Chattanooga, Tenn. (now Assistant Attorney General), to be Solicitor General, vice Alexander C. King, appointed circuit judge.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 31, 1920.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers and our God, whose judgments are true and righteous altogether, we stand in Thy sacred presence on this holy day, with gratitude welling up in our hearts for Thee and for the brave and gallant men who gave the last full measure of devotion to the Nation they loved and which every true American loves, that it should not perish from the earth.

We bless Thee that patriotism lives and will weave garlands of flowers, tablets of roses, to strew over the silent graves of those whose tents are pitched on "fame's eternal camping ground." Long may their memories live and their deeds inspire our newborn sons with patriotic fire for liberty, freedom, justice, and truth.

So may our Government live and bear the fruits of freedom while time shall last and the Stars and Stripes of Old Glory live on forever. In the spirit of the World's Greatest Patriot who died a martyr to truth. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 12272. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; and

H. R. 12775. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice.

ADDRESS ON LINCOLN AND GRANT.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor yesterday to deliver an address on Lincoln and Grant in the rotunda of the Capitol. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks by publishing that address in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing an address that he gave yesterday in the rotunda of the Capitol on Lincoln and Grant. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I present for printing under the rule a conference report on the naval appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 13108. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, on what subject?

Mr. MADDEN. Some time since I received a letter from a man in Chicago by the name of Margolis, making charges against the Public Health Service. The result was an investigation. I have the report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and I would like to have it go into the RECORD. I would also like to explain the situation.

Mr. BLANTON. Is this Margolis the bolshevistic, anarchistic Margolis of Pittsburgh?

Mr. MADDEN. No; he is a Chicago man. As a matter of justice to the Public Health Service, I want to put it in the RECORD.

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] does not seem to be on his job and has not been for a week. There are thousands of letters like this that they wish to put in the RECORD.

Mr. MADDEN. This is a report from the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

Mr. GARNER. Yes; and I make a complaint to the Surgeon General, and he writes me a letter, and, as I say, there are thousands. I am not going to object to this one, but I do call the attention of the gentleman from Wyoming and the gentleman from Massachusetts that if we put one of these in the RECORD, everybody else will want to put his letter in.

Mr. MADDEN. I want to say that I think it would be unfair to the office of the Surgeon General not to give a history of this investigation, in view of the charges that have been made.

Mr. GARNER. What investigation by the Public Health Service? Nothing but a letter.

Mr. MADDEN. It was an investigation made by the Surgeon General's office, and this is a report of the result of that investigation.

Mr. GARNER. When did this man prefer the charges?

Mr. MADDEN. A couple of months ago.

Mr. GARNER. How did he make the charges?

Mr. MADDEN. By letter. It was taken up on the floor of the House, and they are published in the RECORD. I think it is only fair to have the other side of the case appear in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, some time ago a man by the name of H. J. Margolis, of Chicago, representing himself as associated with an organization called the Service Men's Union of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Organization, wrote a letter complaining about the treatment of ex-service men in the hospitals under the conduct of the Public Health Service, and he cited specific cases of injustice done to those men.

After I took that matter up on the floor of the House the succeeding day the Surgeon General called at my office. He said that he would make a thorough investigation. He appointed his chief inspector, who went to the hospital referred to, made a thorough investigation of each case complained of, and the report of his findings is embodied in the paper I hold in my hand.

I wish to say in this connection that the result of the investigation seems to indicate that the charges made by Mr. Margolis were not well founded, and it is because of my desire to do justice to the office of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service that I rise in my place this morning and say what I have said and ask unanimous consent that the report of the Surgeon General's office in respect to all these cases may be made a part of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to insert the report in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The report is as follows:

THE SURGEON GENERAL,
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Washington, May 11, 1920.

THE SURGEON GENERAL,
United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following synopsis from a report made by Senior Surg. (Reserve) Terriberry, the full report being now in your hands, on the letter of H. J. Margolis, of Chicago, dated April 1, and quoted by Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN and published as a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 6, 1920.

Every individual who was quoted as having been the victim of neglect or ill-treatment was interviewed, together with many witnesses who were disinterested, and Senior Surg. Terriberry elicited the following facts:

1. The Margolis letter is written so as to produce an impression discrediting the service and its officers in Chicago, and at the same time to escape legal responsibility for statements not in accordance with fact. Except in the case of Hyman Margolis, the charges are indirect and based on hearsay.

2. Francisco Isaia, alleged discharged from hospital penniless and unable to work, has been receiving compensation, including back pay, at \$80 per month since his discharge from the Army; now in a period of quiescence while awaiting a secondary operation; was unable to get light work, therefore remained in hospital and says he has no complaint to make against the service or any of its officers.

3. Joseph Romano, alleged to be discharged after a serious operation and before cured; suffered from a sprained thumb. War Risk Bureau unable to connect this entry with his military service, but he was operated on March 18; made a normal recovery and was discharged on April 1; was not in receipt of compensation because he was not entitled to it. The operation was for varicocele, not in line of duty.